

**PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION (POA)
FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF KORAPUT ITDA
DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD
(2007-08 TO 2011-12)**

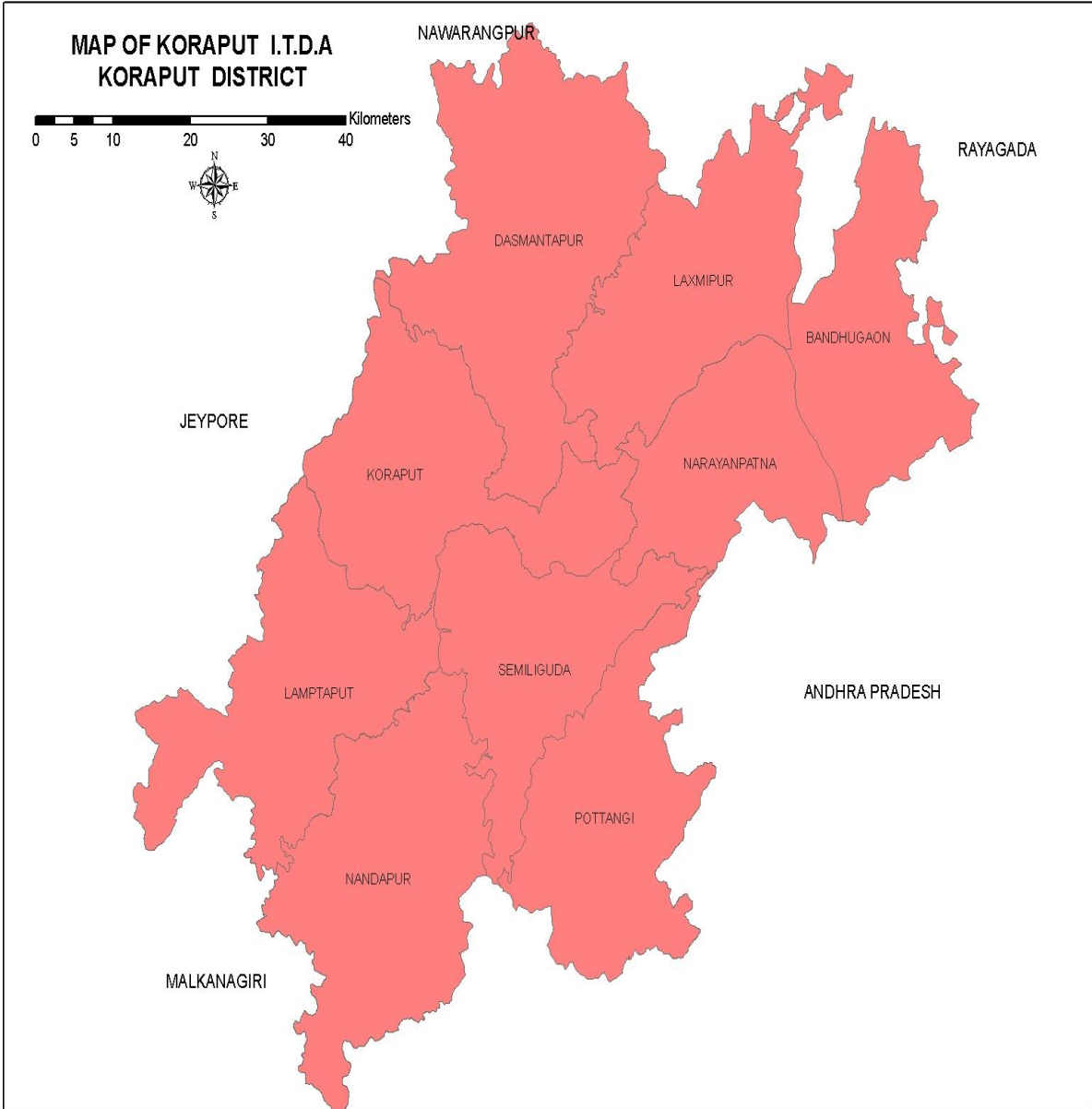
Sponsored by

**Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA)
Government of India**

**SC & ST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,
BHUBANESWAR**

**ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

2006-07



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

□ Introduction:

Under the aegis of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, SCs & STs Research and Training Institute had undertaken Collaborative Research and Development Works with 21 ITDAs of Orissa. It is an action research imbibing three broad facets, like (1) Review Profiles of ITDAs, (2) Concurrent Evaluation of Ongoing Development Programmes implemented by ITDAs and (3) Preparation of Action Plans (Five Year Prospective Plan) of ITDAs from 2007-2012, i.e. 11th Plan period.

The present action plan report relates to Koraput ITDA of Koraput district of Orissa. The principal objectives of the study are I) to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural - functional growth and development since inception, II) to delineate the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of ongoing IDS and IGS through concurrent evaluation, and III) to formulate and prepare Five Year Prospective Plan of Action (POA) for the ITDA, taking G.P. as the unit of development intervention.

In consonance with the above requirements, the study design, tools of research, etc. were prepared for the study. Primary data for the study were collected from ITDA, Blocks, GPs and beneficiaries by research personnel as per schedules, interview guides and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area, ST & SC Development Dept. and SCSTRTI Library. On the parameter of PESA Act, due emphasis was given to honour the views of the people in identification of their problems, felt needs and future plans of programmes through their representatives at Gram Panchayat level.

□ ITDA Profile and Demographic Features:

Koraput ITDA was launched on dt.01.12.1975 as ITDP. It covers 9 blocks, 130 GPs and 1231 villages with 1,32,291 households and 5,32,552 population, out of which 3,16,197 (59.37%) are STs. The sex ratio of ST is 1022 females per 1000 males. There is a rise of literacy of ST from 14.00 % in 1971 to 22.18 % in 2001, still they are educationally lagging far behind the total population and SCs. 50.27 % of its total population form the workforce and 65 % of it depend on agro-forestry based economy. The cultivators form 35% of the work force and agricultural labourers comprise another 45%. The major STs such as Paraja, Parenga, kondh are found in the ITDA area.

Total land area in Koraput ITDA is 1,51,811 hectares out of which, 17,525 hectares (15.82%) are forest land, 5,262 hectares (4.54%) are cultivable wasteland while 7,443 hectares (6.43%) are pasture and grazing land, 12,927 (11.16%) hectares are covered under tree crops and grooves and 1,02,543 hectares (88.54%) are barren lands.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the area and people is supplemented by collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is the principal crop. The popular cottage and household industries, which have been identified as hobbies and professions of the tribals are Bee Keeping, khalistitching and Processing etc. Money is the medium of exchange but barter system is vogue in the interior pockets.

□ **Existing Infrastructures and Development Status:**

The ITDA area is facilitated with 1972.042 kms of different kinds of roads touching 223 villages. There are 121 branches and sub post offices in 130 GPs. There are 968 Primary Schools and 102 ME schools. It has 108 Primary School Hostels. There are 51 High schools. only 4 are Girls' High School and 7 Kanyasharams in the ITDA area provide limited scope for promotion of girls' education. One of the existing 8 Primary Health Centers and 24 Addl PHCs, serving on an average 16,642 population, indicates the poor health infrastructures and inadequacy of the health care services for the people. All the villages have Anganwadi Centers/ Sub Centers, serving 528 people instead of 150 by one Anganwadi Center. There are 3456 tube wells are functioning in the netire ITDA areas. Besides, there are 602 sanitary wells covering 528 villages and 9 vilages have been provided with pipe water. As many as 5459 hectares of land are irrigated through MIPs and LI Points in the ITDA area. Of them, 4052 hectares (74.23%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 1407 hectares (25.77%) in Rabi season. There are 14 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, 53 Livestock Aid Centers and 18 Artificial Insemination Centers to take care of cattle health and extension programmes. In Koraput ITDA area 14 LAMPS operate to strengthen the cooperative movement. There are 41 nos of weekly hats.

The Agency area has adequate forest wealth with timber species, like sal, piasal, gambhari, and Arjun trees, which helps growing tussore and lac cultivation. Besides, Mahula flower, Sal seed, Kendu, tamarind, Jhuna, Gum, honey etc. are some of the important miner forest produce available abundantly in the forest. The forest area is also hospitable for Bee keeping. There are huge permanent posture and grazing area, which help thrive business on livestock.

□ **Planned Development Intervention:**

Over a period of last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06), Koraput ITDA had implemented different development programmes under three broad categories, such as Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

IGS: SCA to TSP funds to the tune of about Rs 5,47.16 lakh was spent under different income generating schemes primarily through group mode for development of STs. Highest expenditure Rs. 276.04 lakh (50.45%) is incurred on irrigation projects followed by Rs. 153.45 lakh (28.04%) on horticulture, Rs. 54.47 lakh (9.95%) on animal husbandry activities and Rs. 23.62 lakh (4.31%) on agriculture. Besides, financial assistance of rs 18.67 lakh was given for promotion IGS activities through SHGs. The agro-

horticulture and animal husbandry were thrust IGS activities. There is capricious fluctuation in the annual expenditure pattern of the ITDA in half a decade.

IDS: Koraput ITDA had utilized SCA to TSP funds to the tune of about 392.57 lakh for creation and maintenance of infrastructures. It created community infrastructures and extended basic minimum facilities for promotion of education, health, communication and providing drinking water and electricity. Education infrastructure was prioritized with the highest expenditure of Rs.177.18 lakh (45.13%) followed by provision of electricity at a cost of Rs. 85.20 lakh (21.70%), connectivity at a cost of Rs. 63.63 lakh (16.21%) and drinking water at a cost of Rs. 59.72 lakh (15.21%). Besides, funds for Rs 4.92 lakh were spent for IEC activities to create awareness among the ST people.

Under Article 275 (1): A total of Rs 430.11 lakh were spent under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. The construction of roads and bridges was prioritised with an expenditure of Rs 285.48 lakh (66.37%). Establishment of Model School including creation of educational infrastructure in the ITDA area was a significant development programme taken up by Koraput ITDA.

Allotment and expenditures: During past five years (2001-02 to 2005-06) funds to the tune of Rs. 2251.01 lakh were allotted to Koraput ITDA out of which, Rs. 1914.55 lakh (85.05%) were spent. Under the head SCA to TSP, Rs. 1537.66 lakh were made available out of which Rs 1460.32 lakh (94.97%) were spent for different development programmes where as under Article 275 (1) a total of 713.35 lakh were allotted and 63.67% of the total funds were reported to be spent by ITDA for different development schemes.

Development Status: According to overall measurement by State Planning and Coordination Development (1994) the development status of all 314 blocks were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward. Two blocks, namely Lamtaput and Koraput of Koraput I.T.D.A. come under the category - C (rated as backward) bearing ranks as 86 and 165 respectively. The rest 7 blocks of the ITDA come under the category - D (rated as very backward).

□ **Concurrent Evaluation:**

As many as 30 case studies of ongoing income generating schemes, like diary, coffee and banana plantation, vegetable and ginger cultivation, goat rearing, small business, pisciculture, manufacture of bricks etc. were collected in course of undertaking concurrent evaluation in Koraput ITDA area. Out of 30 case studies, 13 cases relate to individual beneficiaries and 17 cases are assisted through group mode (SHGs). Out of 30 cases studied, 26 cases, such as horticulture, goat rearing and small business are reported to be popular ones as they help generate additional incomes to the beneficiaries. Schemes implemented through SHGs have an edge over the individual oriented scheme in the matter of repayment of loans by the beneficiaries and generating additional incomes for them.

□ **Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development:**

The goal of the plan is to embrace the entire field of development; economic, educational, social and cultural so as to liberate the ST people of Koraput ITDA from the perennial scourages of unemployment, relative deprivation, ignorance and disease. Keeping the tribal traditions in view, the plan foresees promotion of the ITDA areas on the basis of forest land based economic activities with a priority on agro-horticulture. Besides, under infrastructure importance is given to education and connectivity.

The prospective action plan (2007-12) for the development of STs of Koraput ITDA has been worked out on the needs of peoples' access to minimum needs, like education, road, water supply, irrigation, electrification, health and nutrition, the problem villages have been identified are to be covered on priority basis. For enhancement of their quality of life including their economic status, farm and forest based economic activities with agro-horticulture and irrigation as core programmes, will be the first choice supported by forest based cottage industry programmes including beekeeping.

The development strategy suggested will ensure better livelihood through Self Help Group mode and participation of the community and people on voluntary basis for creation of assets and infrastructure.

The plan proposes the development programmes for the members of ST (BPL) families and women. The requirements of fund for the plan period are a pool of non-lapsable sources, SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275 (1).

11TH PLAN OUTLAY (2007-12)

□ **Flow of Funds:**

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
➤ SCA TO TSP:	Rs 1944.98 Lakh
➤ ART. 275 (1):	Rs 970.00 Lakh
➤ TOTAL:	Rs 2914.98 Lakh

□ **Allocation of Funds:**

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Amount</u>
➤ Income Generating Schemes:	Rs 1300.75 Lakh
➤ Infrastructure Development Schemes:	Rs. 1520.00 Lakh
➤ Information, Education & Communication:	Rs. 94.23 Lakh
TOTAL:	Rs 2914.98 Lakh

□ **ITDA at a Glance**

- Geographic area - 3710.18 sqkms
- Density of population - 147 per sq. km.
- No. of Blocks - 9 (nine)
- No. of G.P.s - 130
- No. of inhabited villages - 1231
- No. of uninhabited villages - 55
- Population (2001 ceusus)
 - Female - 2, 67,683
 - Male - 2, 64,869
 - Total - 5, 32,552
 - ST- 3,16197 (59.37%)
- Sex Ratio (2001 ceusus)
 - ST - 1022
 - SC - 1020
- Major Tribal Communities:
 - Gadaba, Kaodha, Paroja, Parenga
- Educational Institutions
 - SSD. Department
 - High school (Girl)- 4
 - Karyashram - 7
 - Ashram School- 4
 - Sevashram - 56
 - Residential Sevashram-7
- Education Department
 - High School - 51
 - ME School- 102
 - Primary School - 968
- Veterinary Institutions
 - Hospital & Dispensary - 14

Live stock Aid Center - 53

Artificial Insemination Center - 18

▪ Co-operative Institution

- (1) Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society- Nil
- (2) Non- agriculture Credit Co-operative Society - Nil
- (3) Whole sale Primary - Nil
- (4) Regional Community Marketing Co-operative Society - Nil
- (5) Koraput Co-operative Balance - Nil
- (6) LAMPSs - 14

▪ Financial Institutions

- (1) SBI - 7
- (2) IOB - 2
- (3) Andhra Bank - Nil
- (4) IDBI -1
- (5) Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank -2
- (6) Allahabad Bank - 1
- (7) Utkal Gramya Bank - 2
- (8) KCCB - 5
- (9) Ojha Commercial Bank - 5

▪ Health Institutions

- (1) District Hospital - 1
- (2) C.H.C. - Nil
- (3) P.H.C. - 8
- (4) Addl. P.H.C - 24
- (5) Sub - Center - 129
- (8) Ayurvedic Dispensary- 5
- (7) Homeopathy Dispensary - 14

▪ Forest area - 17,525 Hectares

▪ Land use Pattern

- (i) Miscellaneous Tree grove- 12,927 Hectares
- (ii) Cultivable waste Land- 5,262 Hectares
- (iii) Pastures- 7,443 Hectares
- (iv) Non-agricultural Land- 15,575 Hectares
- (v) Barren Land- 1,02543 Hectares
- (vi) Current fallow1- 4,821 Hectares
- (vii) Net area sown- 8,726 Hectares-

- Drinking Water
 - (1) Sanitary well - 602
 - (2) Tube well (working)- 3,456
 - (3) Piped with supply- 9 villages
 - Major Crops grown - paddy, maize, ragi, niger, arhar, horse gram
 - BPL Households
 - S.T. - 85,691
 - S.C. - 22,872
 - Others - 39,855
 - Total - 1,48,418
 - Market (Hats)
 - Weekly Markets - 41 nos.
-

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<i>Map of Koraput ITDA</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Executive Summary</i>	<i>ii</i>
Chapter-I Introduction	1- 7
Chapter-II ITDA Profile	8-15
Chapter-III Demographic Features	16-33
Chapter-IV Existing Infrastructures	34-54
Chapter-V Development Status & Planned Development Intervention (Under SCA to TSP)	55-74
Chapter-VI Concurrent Evaluation	75-87
Chapter VII Prospective Plan of Action for Sustainable Development (Under SCA to TSP)	88-139
Chapter-VIII Financial Requirement for 11 th Plan Period (2007-2012)	140-159

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Concept, Approach and Strategy:

Tribal Sub-Plan or precisely TSP emerged as a concept or a notion with unique operational strategy and was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan. TSP configuration has inherent strength to take care of tribal people, who live in eco-inhospitable interior areas, often inaccessible, are relatively encysted / isolated, inward looking, disadvantaged / marginalized / impoverished / economically backward / underprivileged ethno-cultural groups with closed social structure and open mind. Their social milieu presupposes homogeneity, equalitarianism and group mobility. Conceptually, TSP approach is holistic and considered as a modest experiment in order to adopt a flexible planning strategy in tribal areas for multi-sectoral socio-economic development, as social development and economic development are complementary to each other. The policy decisions under TSP are ought to be malleable at the implementation stage for definite goal-attainment. TSP attempts at bridging up the gap between the “*traditional universalistic sector*” and “*modern particularistic sector*”, as one has to take advantages of technology with innovations, which surrounds humans everywhere. TSP also envisions the reduction of gulf between the national interest and local interests and ensures people’s participation for sustainable development. Therefore, formulation of plan of action (POA) for tribal areas is expected to be pragmatic, based on ground realities and primarily on felt needs of people, i.e. the intended beneficiaries.

At the initial stage, the essential task of Government of India, in this context, was to identify and demarcate the areas of tribal concentration in different States and Union Territories (except North-Eastern region), (1) having 50 per cent or more of tribal population in administrative units, like block / taluk/ district, (2) pockets of tribal concentration for dispersed tribal people outside the area of 50 per cent tribal concentration; (3) primitive and isolated tribal groups / sub-groups inside and / or outside the area of tribal concentration. Soon after necessary identification and demarcation, the next step was to formulate and implement need based special development for tribals. In the TSP area, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were formed for para (1), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Cluster Approach Pockets were set up outside the TSP area for para (2), and Micro Projects were formed for development intervention among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) inside/ outside the TSP area for para (3) supra.

Another outstanding feature of the TSP strategy was concerned with financial parameters and quantification of funds. The total outlay for TSP flowed from (1) the State Plan, (ii) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (iii) Special Central Assistance and (iv) Institutional Finance. The quantum of outlay in the State Plan was determined, keeping in view (a) total population, (b) the geographical area, (c) the comparative level of development, and (d) the State of social services.

Contextually, it may be stated here that prior to the adoption of TSP strategy, experiments were made through Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks (SMPT) during second Five Year Plan (1956-61) in tribal concentrated areas and in Orissa 4 such blocks were in

operation at Bhuiyanpir, Kashipur, Narayanpatna and Raruan. During Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) out of 469 TD Blocks in the country, 71 T.D. Blocks started functioning in Orissa. Subsequently, a series of special programmes, such as SFDA, MFAL, DPAP, etc were introduced during Fourth Plan period (1969-74) with a view to ameliorating problems of weaker sections. Later on Tribal Development Agencies (TDAs) were established covering a group of TD Blocks for addressing to the problems of tribals.

It is felt at different levels that the 3-decade old TSP strategy needs rethinking, strengthening and revamping in order to achieve desired goals. It requires pooling of TSP resources under a separate budget head; earmarking of TSP funds proportionate to ST population in States & UTs; mandatory approval of the State TSPs by the nodal Ministry at the Centre, i.e. the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission; making of TSP funds non-divertable and non-lapsable; formulation and implementation of TSP by the nodal department of the State dealing with Tribal Welfare; coordination of activities of DRDAs and ITDAs for making ITDAs more effective; and the like. The very purpose is to make the TSP strategy more meaningful, more effective and more practical in integrating tribal focus in tribal areas. In a nutshell, the TSP should be wholly dedicated for the cause of socio-economic development of tribal people. Since tribals live in sparsely populated villages and clusters, the population norm, which is usually adopted, should not be the only criterion while formulating action plans. The population norm may be relaxed as and when necessary, so that development reaches the Scheduled Tribes.

It is worth mentioning here that consequent upon the demarcation of TSP area in Orissa, viable administrative units were aggregated into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) which were subsequently redesignated as Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) after registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to function as autonomous agencies. Out of 21 ITDAs, 19 were formed from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and in July, 1979, 4 TDAs were abolished and merged with ITDPs, resulting in total 21 ITDAs in the State.

Methodological Perspective:

In consonance with the policy issues and options in relation to the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy the methodological perspectives were juxtaposed with the conceptual frame. In the beginning of the Fifth Plan Period (1974-1979), keeping in view the diversities in socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of different tribal communities in the Country, it was essentially contemplated to have major thrusts on integrated planning and implementation, people-centric planning with bottom-up approach, quantification of resources and funds, mobilization of resources, equalization of opportunities for development, promotion of participatory approach for attainment of sustainability and the like. The methodology further envisaged region-specific, resource-specific and people-specific planned development efforts in order to cater to the felt needs of people. Over the years from 5th to 10th Plan Periods, there were several attempts at overcoming shortcomings, bottlenecks and barriers, which stood on the path of tribal development. While doing so constitutional safeguards and protective measures under the Fifth Schedule and their effective instrumentality were given top priority attention.

Action Plan formulation is not an easy task. It pre-supposes a blue print of action through micro planning exercise in which both people and area matter. A thorough knowledge of the tribal situation, characteristic features of micro units, felt needs of people based on ground realities, etc. are essential requirements, so that the benefits of development are evenly distributed among people in the community. Tribal societies are static, yet dynamic. The pace of

change may be slow, but it is ubiquitous. Plan of Action (POA) is an analytical tool, which inculcates appropriate logistics for operation, and it is contemplated to accomplish goals as per main tenets.

At the instance of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India and ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa, SCs & STs Research and Training Institute was assigned to take up collaborative research and development works with ITDAs, such as (1) Review Profiles of ITDAs, (2) Concurrent Evaluation of Ongoing Development Programmes implemented by ITDAs and (3) Preparation of Action Plans (Five Year Prospective Plan) of ITDAs. The above three aspects emerged as the principal objectives of the present study and accordingly the study design, tools of research, etc. were prepared for collection of primary data from the field and secondary data from concerned offices in the ITDA area.

While formulating and preparing prospective plan of action for ITDAs from 2007-2012, i.e. 11th Plan period guidelines and instructions issued by ST & SC Development Department, Government of Orissa were followed. They are mentioned below:

1. Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan (2005-06).
2. Guidelines for Preparation of Annual Action Plan for SCA to TSP and grants under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for 2006-07 in Letter No. TD-I (TSP) 10/06 – 11833 / SSD, dated 01.03.2006.
3. Formulation of Five Year Plan 2007-2012 for Orissa in Letter No. 31314 / SSD, dated 11.08.2006 addressed to the Special Secretary to Government, Planning and Co-ordination Department.

The brief highlights of the above guidelines are given as follows:

- i) 70% of the allocation is to be proposed for IGS and 30% of the allocation for IDS.
- ii) Infrastructure projects proposed should support promotion of income generation.
- iii) No road or school project should be included under SCA to TSP.
- iv) All IGS activities should be taken up by identifying SHGs/ Clusters village-wise.
- v) Assistance to stray individual beneficiaries not to be recommended.
- vi) Instructions given for schemes under horticulture, agriculture and allied sectors, like Pisciculture, Backyard Poultry Units, Dairy Units (supply of milch animals), Irrigation Projects, Bee-Keeping, Vocational Training in it is for Income Generation through some important trades and Computer Training for ST youths, are to be followed.

Further, guidelines under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are stated below:

- i) Felt need for the district should be given emphasis;

- ii) Each project suggested must be justified indicating the benefits that would accrue to the tribals;
- iii) Thrust be given to include irrigation projects, roads and bridge projects to provide missing links;
- iv) Projects suggested must have detailed plan and estimates so that future cost escalation or shortage of funds does not affect its completion;
- v) Wherever repair/ renovation of schools and hostels are suggested, the estimate for repair should cover all items of needed work like flooring, plastering, leak proofing of roofs, provision of toilet, drinking water, kitchen, electrification, etc. so that once the renovation is completed, the institution should not require any further repairs, etc. for at least next 7/10 years.

Objectives of the Study:

The 3 objectives of the study are,

- 1) to prepare review profile of the ITDA incorporating its structural – functional growth and development since inception;
- 2) to delineate the strength, weakness, opportunity and threat of ongoing **IDS** and **IGS** through concurrent evaluation, and
- 3) to formulate and prepare Five Year Prospective Plan of Action (POA) for the ITDA, taking G.P. as the unit of development intervention.

Tools of the Study:

Data for the study were collected from ITDA, Block, GP and Beneficiaries by research personnel as per schedules, interview guides, as given below:

Format – A : General Information on ITDA (Block-wise)

Format – B-1 (a) : Educational Institutions of SSD Department.

(b) : Educational Institutions of Education Department.

B-2 : Health and Family Welfare.

B-3 : Drinking Water Facilities

B-4 : Veterinary Infrastructure

B-5 (a) : Connectivity (G.P.)

(b) : Connectivity (Block)

- (c) : Connectivity (ITDA)
- (d) : Connectivity (DRDA)
- (e) : Connectivity (R & B)
- (f) : Connectivity (Rural Development)
- (g) : Connectivity (Forest Department)
- (h) : Connectivity (Micro Project)
- (i) : Connectivity (Other Agencies)
- B-6 :** Other Infrastructure

Format – C : Income Generating Schemes

- C-1 :** Agriculture
- C-2 :** Horticulture
- C-3 :** Control of Shifting Cultivation
- C-4 :** Co-operation and Credit Management
- C-5 (a) :** Animal Husbandry
- (b) Pisciculture
- C-6 :** Cottage Industry
- C-7 :** Irrigation
- C-8 :** Soil Conservation & Land Development
- C-9 :** Agro-Forestry
- C-10 :** Sericulture
- C-11 :** Others, including Transport & Business (Bankable Schemes)

Format – D : Training, Publication, Cultural Programme, Exhibition (IEC Activities)

- D-1 :** Training
- D-2 :** Publicity, Cultural Programme & Exhibition
- D-3 :** Allotment and Expenditure (ITDA)
- D-4 :** Scheme-wise Physical Target and Achievement since inception.
- D-5 :** Scheme-wise Financial Target and Achievement since inception
- D-6 :** ITDA Particulars.

In addition to the above schedules, 2 Interview guides and 1 concurrent evaluation schedule were devised for data collection.

- 1) Data on Gram Panchayats for Development
- 2) Identification of Problem Villages
- 3) Concurrent Evaluation Schedule

Further, relevant data were collected through case studies and Focus Group Interview.

Limitations of the Study:

- 1) In consonance with the conceptual frame and methodological perspective, it is apt to state here that while formulating and preparing the prospective action plan of I.T.D.A for five years during the 11th plan period, provisions under the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act (Central Act, 1996 & State Act, 1997) are to be taken into consideration. It is mandatory that plans prepared by G.Ps are to be approved by the Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha prior to the implementation of schemes/ projects for the socio-economic development of tribals. Therefore, the current exercise shall include annual plans aggregating to five-year prospective plan, by taking G.P as the minimal unit, and shall make it location-specific wherever possible, but at least for the first year as stipulated by the local functionaries. The I.T.D.A authorities shall take necessary steps, so that the schemes/ projects as per the action plan for the village receive the approval of the concerned Gram Sabha/Palli Sabha before their implementation. From the 2nd year to the 5th year the I.T.D.A shall draw location-specific plans within the limits of funds under each sub-sector as per felt needs of the tribals and the prevailing situation in localities.
- 2) Keeping in view the existing infrastructural facilities and the capabilities of the tribal beneficiaries to undertake such schemes/ projects for sustainable development through participatory approach of a group rather than individual, have been proposed so that planning exercise becomes realistic and pragmatic while translating it into action.
- 3) Funds under different sectors and programmes are to be tentatively fixed and flexible option be provided for operationalisation in block/G.P areas of the I.T.D.A., so that tribals as stakeholders do not feel neglected or discriminated, because of their specific areal situations.
- 4) As the present exercise is for a period of five years, the Project Administrator, within the purview of norms and conditions of Government guidelines, is to exercise his option in putting development inputs in the most backward areas during the rest four years of the plan period, on priority basis.
- 5) The plan of Action is based on background data collected from different levels as well as from secondary sources.

CHAPTER – II

ITDA PROFILE

Structural – Functional Growth and Development of ITDA since Inception:

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Koraput started functioning as Integrated Tribal Development Project with effect from 4th Nov. 1975. Subsequently it was registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 as Integrated Tribal Development Agency with effect from 1st April 1979 (vide Government Notification No. 5731/T & RW, Dated 23.03.1979.).

Location:

Koraput, the southern most district of Orissa is located between 17.50⁰ & 20.30⁰ North Latitude & 81.27⁰ & 84.10⁰ East Longitude. The area of the district is 27.020 per Sq. Kms. It consists of 9 development blocks. The ITDA headquarters is located at Koraput, which is also the district headquarters. It is connected with Bus & Train facility.

Geophysical Features:

The Koraput ITDA is divided into 3 geographical sections. These are, Koraput plateau, which covers two towns namely Koraput and Sunabeda, the Eastern region and the western region. The Plateau is composed of hills having an average height of 1100 mts above the sea level. Drainages in this region are greatly controlled by the river Kolab, Godabari and Garianadi. This area is located in south central part of the ITDA. The Eastern region has high hills and the western region is comparatively plain area. The highest point [1351 mts.] is located in the eastern hills and the lowest point [256 mts] is located in the plains and the west of Garia Vally plateau is generally sloping towards north. Large no of rivers and streams flow down the plateau along the slop. Among them, the Kolab, Gundari and Garianadi are prominent.

Small reserved forest in large nos. are found scattered over the entire region. The region as a whole is covered by dense forest.

The second geographical section is Koraput Eastern ghat covering about 12 police stations having two urban centres. The entire region is covered by high and rugged hills. The highest point of the ghats in the region is recorded as 1672 mts. above the mean sea level. The Bansadhara, the Nagavali, the Kolab, the Machhakunda, the Gundari, the Potteru Vega are the important rivers in the region.

This hilly region stretches along the entire southern boundary of the district bordering A.P. The hills are the out-flocked spurs of the Eastern ghats of A.P. The entire region is covered by high and rugged hills. The highest point noticed is 1672 mts. located in Pottangi block. The northern part shows a gradual down ward inclination towards south while the southern half is towards north. Bansadhara and the Nagabali rivers are important trans-regional river flowing down across the ghats from north to south. The Kolab, the Gundari, and the Potteru Vega are other north flowing important rivers. The Machhakunda is another river on the Ghat, which is marking the boundary between Orissa and A.P.

Forest area is covered with dense mixed jungles composed of Bamboo and ordinary woods. Because of the hazardous topography, the region has a very low density of population.

The third geophysical region of ITDA area is the Dasamantpur forest-clad hills. There are no significant urban centres found in this region. This region is mainly composed of high hills. The average height of the hills is around 1000 mts. above the mean sea level. Hills are covered by reserve forests as well as open woods.

The crescent shaped region lies along the border of the district in the northern part. This narrow basin is situated longitudinally in between the Dasamantpur hills on the west and the Bansadhara basin on the east. The whole of the region is covered by high hills with small river valley in between. The Nagavali is the principal river having a drainage in this region. The basin lies on an average height of 900 mts. above mean sea level.

Agriculture is the principal occupation on the plain and foot hills in particular. Shifting cultivation is noticed as a mode of cultivation adapted in the region. The humid climate and variation in geology have affected largely distribution of the soil in the whole of Koraput district especially in the ITDA area. The geology is generally found on classified genesis including singham granaide as charnockite groups.

The forest area constitute 30% of the total area of the ITDA. The forest are produce two types of goods; one is major and another is minor. Major products are shorea robust or sal / piasal and saguan. Minor products are Tamarind, Myrobalan, Adda leaves, Rouwl fia Serpentina, Sabai grass, Beedi leaves.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest.

Different places of historical importance and tourist places are found in the ITDA area. Some of the important centres of pilgrimage located in different blocks are given below:

Bandhugaon: The Village is under Narayanpatna Police Station & is served by Laxmipur - Parvatipuram road, the village is noted for two small industries. One sheller type rice mill & another is oil mill. – which are running by the panchayat organisation. A festival known as *Agnigamgama* is observed here every year. A weekly market is held here on Monday.

Koraput: The town stands at height of 2900 feet above the sea-level and the place was chosen as the headquarters for its apparent healthy environment. The place is surrounded by a cluster of hills from which flow small & perennial streams. Here there is a Jagannath Temple located which is called *second Sabarmati*, in which every year Ratha Yatra is celebrated. The Town is provided with a small bazaar, which is growing rapidly, and the tribal people who come from neighbouring villages to sell their produce and to purchase the necessaries crowd its weekly hat on Sunday.

Machhkund waterfall or Duduma: It lies about at a distance of 49 miles towards south of Jeypore. Near Badigoda, the river machhkund falls from a mountain top of 540.19 feet as recorded by D.W. Gollan on 4th may 1929. The Machhakund is regarded as the famous *Matsya Tirtha*, A place of pilgrimage, the Machhakunda town has bus communication from Jeypore and Koraput and the distance is 50 miles from Koraput.

Nandapur: It is situated at about 14 miles away from Semiliguda of Pottangi Tahsil on the road leading from that place to Padwa. The village has its glorious past was surrounded by a

mud wall, remains of which are still noticeable. Though it was once the capital of the estate, it is considered to be a place of misfortune for the Rajas of Jeypore and it has been the tradition for generations that no Raja could spend a night at Nandapur.

Narayanpatna: It is situated at a height of about 100 feet above the sea level on the bank of river , Jhanjhavati in the subdivision of Koraput. The village is dominated by a Telugu merchant class called Kumuti who reside in brick built building. The temples of *Gada Chandi & Swami Jagannath* were demolished by mohammedan invaders & in their places at present two thatched cottages are noticed.

Pottangi: It is situated on the main road of Salur – Jeypore near the eastern edge of 3000 feet high. The highest peak of Damuku Hills is 4642 feet above the sea level which is situated near Pottangi. The village Pottangi is the headquarters of the police station .

Semiliguda: The village is the headquarters of the Semiliguda police station in Koraput subdivision.

Administrative Set-up

Total geographical area of the ITDA is 3710.58 sq.kms.and forest area is 17525 hecets.

Block wise total geographical as well as forest area , no. of G.P.s ,households and distance of the concerned Block Headquarters from the I.T.D.A. Head quarters have been stated in Table – I

TABLE – I

Block-wise area, villages and distance from I.T.D.A. Headquarters

Sl No .	Block	Total Geograp hical area (in Sq. Kms)	No. Of GPs.	No. of Villages		Forest area (in Hects)	No. of House holds.	Distance from I.T.D.A. head quarters (in Kms)
				Inhabited	Un Inhabited			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Dasamantapur	663.96	12	163	12	3280	18286	45
2.	Lakshmipur	310.33	13	100	3	708	13600	58
3.	Bandhugaon	323.14	12	163	5	3741	11097	96
4.	Narayanpatna	157.00	9	125	3	2882	8572	80
5.	Pottangi	258.02	14	102	4	1614	13739	45
6.	Semiliguda	314.65	16	94	-	1157	14026	27
7.	Koraput	420.89	13	97	-	3786	17083	1
8.	Lamtapur	576.99	15	172	19	138	14326	70
9.	Nandapur	685.60	22	215	9	219	20562	61
	Total	3710.58	130	1231	55	17,525	1,31,291	-

The main points of the above table shows that-

- The I.T.D.A., Koraput comprises of 9 blocks, 130 G.Ps and 1286 villages.
- Out of 1286 villages, 55 villages (4.26%) are reported uninhabited.
- Total number of households in the I.T.D.A.area is 1,31,291 , the highest number of households(20,562) are located in Nandapur block, and the lowest number of households (8,572) is found in Narayanpatna block.
- The Gross Forest area of the I.T.D.A. has been estimated as 17,525 hectares – The largest forest area (3,786 hecs) is reported to be spread over the territory of Koraput block, followed by Bandhugaon (3,741 hecets) and Dasamantapur (3,280 hecets) block.
- The farthest distance of the block headquarters located from I.T.D.A. headquarters is Bandhugaon Block (96 kms), followed by Narayanpatna (80 kms) and Lamtaput (70 kms) Block.

Administration & Management:

The ITDA has its own staff to carry out its official administration and field level work. Category wise sanctioned number of posts and staff in position in the ITDA is stated below.

ITDA staff strength and staff in position

Sl. No	Category of post	Sanctioned staff strength	Staff in position	Vacancy position.
1	Group A	1	1	-
2	Group B	2	2	-
3	Group C	10	10	-
4	Group D	8	7	1
	Total	21	20	1

The total sanctioned staff strength is 21, out of which 1post in group D is lying vacant.

Project Level Committee (PLC) / Governing Body (GB) is the Body of management of ITDA. The project Level Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Collector, Koraput. It prepares developmental plans and sees smooth management of ITDA, monitors implementation of different development programmes by ITDA as well as by the different Line Departments/District Level Agencies. The PLC/Governing Body of ITDA consists of the following members:

Collector, Korput-Chairman
 Project Administrator-Member-Secretary
 M.P. Koraput, Parliamentary Consitency- Member
 Concerned M.L.As- Members
 Chairperson, Panchyat Samities, -Members
 All District Level Officers- Members

The PLC meets once in a quarter of the year to discuss problems of the area, to review allotments, expenditures and physical achivement and to discuss and approve the Annual Action Plan prepared by the ITDA and monitor development programmes through different Sub Committees. The different IGS programmes are Implemented in-group mode by the ITDA with the help of WEOs posted at block level. The Engineering Cell of ITDA executes mostly the construction works, like irrigation projects, roads and other critical infrastructure under IDS programmes incidental to IGS.

The PLC or the governing Body of the ITDA is the supervising body of the development programmes. Besides, the Collector ,the Chairman of the PLC and Director, ST/SC Development Department have control over the administration and finance and they periodically monitor the development programmes.

Koraput ITDA Profile (Based on UBMS, 1978-79):

In the mean time about four decades have passed since the inception of Koraput ITDA and the STs would have benefited with the development interventions by it. Thus the data collected through the Universal Bench Mark Survey (UBMS, 1978-79) have much relevance. They would help compare and analyze the past development programmes with that of the present one. The UBMS presents a profile of Koraput ITDA as indicated in the following statement.

KORAPUT ITDA PROFILE (BASED ON UBMS, 1978-79)

Sl. No	Particulars of items	Magnitude
--------	----------------------	-----------

		No.	%
A. Area:			
1.	Location: 18 ⁰ 35' N to 19 ⁰ 12' N Latitudes and 82 ⁰ 31' E to 83 ⁰ 22' E Longitudes		
2.	Geographical Area	5335.4 Sq kms	
3.	Forest Area	17525 Hects.	
B. Comosition of Blocks/GPS/Villages.			
1.	Blocks	9 (Bandugaon, Dasmantapur Khairput, Lamtaput, Laxmipur, Nandapur, Narayanpatna, Potangi, Semiliguda)	
2.	Grampanchyats		
3.	Villages	1180	
4.	Dominant ST Communitites	Khond, Paroja and Gadaba	
C. Demography			
1.	Households		
	S.T.	52471	61.40
	S.C.	9414	11.02
	O.C.	23577	27.58
	Total	85462	100.00
2.	Population (1971)		
	ST- Male		
	Female		
	Total	230872	62.35
	SC- Male		
	Female		
	Total	41422	11.19
	OC- Male		
	Female		
	Total	97998	26.46
	Grand total:	37092	100.00
3.	Sex Ratio:		
	ST		
	SC		

	OC		
4.	Density of Population	69 persons per Sq. Km	
Koraput ITDA: Status			
5.	Level of literacy		
	S.T Male	16911	
	Female	4681	
	Total	21592	9.35
	S.C. Male	5645	
	Female	1336	
	Total	6981	16.85
	O.C. Male	7957	
	Female	6186	
	Ttoal	24143	27.19
6.	School going children (ST)		
	0-6 year	5033	11.74
	6-11 year	10698	27.46
	11-16 years	1724	8.04
7.	Average number of literates per family		
	ST		
	SC		
	OC		
D. Housing (ST)			
1.	Houseless households	609	1.16
2.	House site less households	2428	4.63
3.	Houseless and house site less households	4305	8.20
E. Land Holding (ST)			
1.	Landless households	15681	29.88
2.	Land owing households	36790	70.12
3.	Marginal farmers (within (2.5 AC))	15440	41.97
4.	Small farmers (2.6 to 5 AC)	11235	30.54
5.	Big farmers (5.1 Ac and above)	10115	27.49
F. Households depending on shifting cultivation (ST)			

1.	Fully	8548	38.10
2.	Partly	13886	61.90
	Total	22434	42.76
G. Household practising cottage industry (ST)			
1.	Back smithy	139	10.78
2.	Carpentry	230	17.84
3.	Weaving	53	4.11
4.	Bamboo work	564	43.75
5.	Others	303	23.52
	Total	1289	2.46
H. Cattle possession (ST)			
1.	Household with domestic animals	78237	
2.	Household with domestic birds	32348	
I. Membership in co-operative society			
1.	ST	4354	8.30
2.	SC	747	7.93
3.	OC	2546	10.80
	Total	7647	8.95
J. Indebtedness (ST)			
	Private source	3146	6.00
	Institutional source	4354	8.30
K. Govt.Assistance Received (ST) since 1970			
	Agriculture	1356	9.10
	Irrigation	205	1.38
	Animal husbandry	432	2.90
	Industry	34	0.23
	Education	6411	43.02
	Others	6463	43.37
	Total	14901	28.40
L. Level of Development			
	Least Backward Blocks	2	
	Medium Backward Blocks	4	

	Most Backward Blocks	3	
--	----------------------	---	--

CHAPTER – III

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Block wise Population:

As per 2001 census, block wise distribution of population is given in Table – II.

TABLE – II
Block wise distribution of population (2001 census)

Sl No.	Block	Population			Density of Population for Sq. Km.	Average Population per Inhabited Village	Average Population per Household	Population in the age group – 0 - 6		
		Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dasamantapur	70,946	35,000	35,946	107	435	4	13,897	7,047	6,850
2.	Lakshmipur	55,268	27,452	27,816	178	553	4	9,715	4,835	4,880
3.	Bandhugaon	50,000	24,347	25,653	224	307	5	9,225	4,571	4,654
4.	Naraganpatna	38,117	19,173	18,944	242	305	4	7,409	3,806	3,613
5.	Poitangi	60,300	30,300	30,000	234	591	4	11,191	5,766	5,425
6.	Semiliguda	55,537	27,373	28,164	176	591	4	9,990	4,915	5,075
7.	Koraput	66,047	33,538	32,509	157	681	4	11,200	5,682	5,518
8.	Lamtaput	54,683	27,144	27,539	95	318	4	9,968	5,032	4,936
9.	Nandapur	81,654	40,542	41,112	119	380	4	14,243	7,110	7,133
	Total	5,32,552	2,64,869	2,67,683	147	433	4	96,848	48,764	48,084

The highlights of the Table – II is as follows -

- The gross population in the ITDA is estimated at 5,32,552 out of which males constitute 49.73% and the females constitute 50.27%
- Out of the 9 blocks in the ITDA, Nandapur block has the highest population (81,654) and the lowest population is in Narayanpatna block (38,117)
- The density of population is 147 per Sq. km.
- The density of population in 6 blocks viz Laxmipur, Bandhugaon, Narayanpatna, Pottangi, Semiliguda and Koraput is higher as compared to that of the entire ITDA area where as Dasamantapur, Lamtaput and Nandapur blocks have lower density of population. The highest density of population is found in Narayanpatna block (242) while the lowest (95) in Lamtaput block.

- The average population of block per inhabited village varies between 300 and 690, the highest (681) is recorded in Koraput block and the lowest (305) in Narayanpatna block.
- The average population per household in the entire ITDA and all the 9 Blocks are identical i.e 4 with a slight variation in case of Bandhugaon block where the average stands at 5.

Population by Ethno-Cultural Group:

Block-wise distribution of population by Ethno-Cultural Group is given in Table-III.

TABLE – III

Block wise distribution of population by Ethno-cultural group (2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population			S.T. Population			S. C. Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dasamantapur	70,946	35,000	35,946	39,724	19,501	20,215	6,136	2,999	3,137
2.	Lakshmipur	55,268	27,452	27,816	37,951	18,745	19,206	7,383	3,679	3,704
3.	Bandhugaon	50,000	24,347	25,653	38,849	18,931	19,918	4,316	2,060	2,256
4.	Naraganpatna	38,117	19,173	18,944	31,096	15,598	15,498	2,719	1,374	1,345
5.	Poitangi	60,300	30,300	30,000	41,941	21,080	20,861	3,557	1,789	1,768
6.	Semiliguda	55,537	27,373	28,164	30,364	14,980,	15,384	4,996	2,480	2,516
7.	Koraput	66,047	33,538	32,509	25,462	12,498	12,964	9,553	4,747	4,806
8.	Lamtaput	54,683	27,144	27,539	25,307	12,470	12,837	8,995	4,489	4,506
9.	Nandapur	81,654	40,542	41,112	45,503	22,530	22,973	9,719	4,777	4,942
	Total	5,32,552	2,64,869	2,67,683	3,16,197	1,56,341	1,59,856	57,374	28,394	28,980

The significant features in Table –III is stated as follows:

- In the entire ITDA area, the S.T. population stands at 59.37% of the total ITDA population in which the ST males constitute 49.44% and the females 50.56%.
- The ST concentration is stated to be the highest (81.58%) in Narayanpatna Block followed by Bandhugaon block (77.70%) and the lowest (38.55%) in Koraput block.
- The S.C. population constitute 10.77% of the total population recorded in the entire ITDA area with highest percentage (16.45%) in Lamtaput block and the lowest (5.90%)

in Pottangi Block. This signifies the fact that the SC population is lower where as the ST population is higher.

Growth Rate:

The Following statement shows growth rate by social groups / ethno-cultural groups:

Growth Rate

Decade	Total	ST	SC
1991-2001	+ 14.34 %	+ 13.85 %	+ 10.98 %

- Total growth rate in the ITDA area is +14.34% where as it is +13.85 % for STs and +10.98% for SCs

Sex Ratio (2001 census)

Total	ST	SC
1010	1022	1020

Sex Ratio of total population of the ITDA area is 1010 whereas it is the higher for STs (1022) followed by SCs (1020).

Literacy (2001 census):

Block wise and community wise literacy rate of ITDA is presented in Table – IV.

TABLE – IV (A)

Block wise literates & literacy rate (2001-Census)

Sl No.	Block	Total literacy with percentage		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dasmantapur	12,590 (17.75)	9,186 (26.25)	3,404 (9.47)
2.	Lakshmpur	12,621 (22.84)	8,886 (32.37)	3,735 (13.43)
3.	Bandhugaon	8,092 (76.18)	5,309 (21.81)	2,783 (10.85)
4.	Naraganpatna	6,197 (16.24)	4,280 (22.32)	1,911 (10.09)

5.	Poitangi	10,368 (17.19)	7,557 (24.94)	2,811 (9.37)
6.	Semiliguda	11,081 (19.95)	8,545 (31.22)	2,536 (9.00)
7.	Koraput	24,339 (36.85)	16,276 (48.53)	8,036 (24.80)
8.	Lamtaput	13,700 (25.05)	9,703 (35.75)	3,997 (14.51)
9.	Nandapur	19,129 (23.43)	14,282 (35.23)	4,847 (11.79)
	Total	1,18,111 (22.18)	84,024 (31.72)	34,087 (12.73)

The important observation from Table – IV(A) is as follows :

- The percentage of literacy rate of the total population in 9 blocks is 22.18% as compared to the total population in the entire ITDA area.
- The male literacy rate stands at 31.72% where as the female literacy rate is at 12.73%. This clearly indicates that the literacy rate is too low among the females in the ITDA area.
- The highest literacy rate is found in Koraput block (36.85%) whereas the lowest (16.18%) is in Narayanpatna block.
- The highest male literacy rate(48.53%) among SC / ST is recorded in Koraput block and the lowest(21.81%) in Bandhugaon block. The highest recorded female literacy rate found in Koraput block (24.80%) and the lowest in Semiliguda block (9.00%).

TABLE – IV (B)

Block wise literacy rate – (1991 – Census)

Sl No.	Block	Percentage of Literacy								
		General Population			S.T. Population			S. C. Population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dasamantapur	5,747 (11.65)	4,474 (18.36)	1,273 (5.10)	1,199 (4.33)	1,044 (7.68)	155 (1.10)	851 (16.13)	636 (24.24)	215 (8.10)
2.	Lakshmipur	6,947 (17.08)	5,544 (27.14)	1,403 (6.92)	1,648 (5.89)	1,488 (10.81)	160 (1.13)	1,737 (29.19)	1,474 (24.77)	263 (8.68)
3.	Bandhugaon	4,903 (14.13)	3,583 (20.98)	1,320 (7.49)	1,716 (6.38)	1,412 (10.66)	304 (2.24)	7.66 (24.83)	659 (44.32)	107 (6.94)
4.	Naraganpatna	3,876 (14.66)	2,758 (20.74)	1,118 (8.51)	1,322 (6.13)	1,100 (10.19)	222 (2.06)	627 (29.43)	501 (45.54)	126 (12.23)

5.	Poitangi	4,784 (11.04)	3,771 (17.11)	1,013 (4.76)	2105 (6.79)	1,774 (11.37)	331 (2.15)	370 (16.89)	282 (24.71)	88 (8.39)
6.	Semiliguda	4,584 (11.31)	3,960 (19.49)	624 (3.09)	1,338 (6.14)	1,208 (10.86)	130 (1.22)	381 (12.40)	334 (21.80)	47 (3.05)
7.	Koraput	8,811 (18.67)	6,678 (27.33)	2,133 (9.22)	1,496 (8.09)	1,321 (14.77)	175 (1.83)	1,009 (16.44)	821 (26.99)	188 (6.07)
8.	Lamtaput	5,938 (15.64)	4,678 (27.72)	1,260 (6.54)	1,205 (6.71)	1,074 (12.21)	131 (1.43)	750 (11.32)	619 (18.76)	131 (3.94)
9.	Nandapur	8,916 (14.78)	7,232 (24.14)	1,684 (5.55)	2,916 (9.11)	2,665 (16.56)	251 (1.52)	1,447 (49.15)	1,120 (33.37)	327 (9.53)
	Total	54,506	42,678	11,828	14,945	13,086	1,859	7,938	6,446	1,492

Occupational Distribution Of Workers:

Block –wise different categories of workers, Non-Workers, Work Force participation rate and their percentage presented in Table -V

TABLE – V

Block wise distribution of work force participation rate [2001 Census]

Sl No.	Block	Population			Work Force (Percentage in brackets)								
					Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Dasamantapur	70,946	35,000	35,946	18,879 (26.61)	13,874 (39.64)	5,005 (13.92)	16,703 (23.54)	5,846 (16.17)	10,857 (30.20)	35,364 (49.85)	15,280 (43.66)	20,084 (55.88)
2.	Lakshmipur	55,268	27,452	27,816	14,330 (25.93)	11,080 (40.36)	3,250 (11.68)	11,195 (20.26)	4,020 (14.64)	7,175 (25.79)	29,743 (53.81)	12,352 (45.00)	17,391 (62.53)
3.	Bandhugaon	50,000	24,347	25,653	16,580 (33.16)	11,645 (47.83)	4,935 (19.24)	10,311 (20.62)	2,516 (10.33)	7,795 (30.39)	23,109 (46.22)	10,186 (41.84)	12,923 (50.37)
4.	Naraganpatna	38,117	19,173	18,944	10,689 (28.04)	8,157 (42.54)	2,532 (13.37)	7,880 (20.67)	2,454 (12.80)	5,426 (28.64)	19,548 (51.29)	8,562 (44.66)	10,986 (57.99)
5.	Poitangi	60,300	30,300	30,000	20,041 (33.24)	13,597 (44.88)	6,444 (21.48)	14,101 (23.38)	4,328 (14.28)	9,773 (32.58)	26,158 (43.38)	12,375 (40.84)	13,783 (45.94)
6.	Semiliguda	55,537	27,373	28,164	20,943 (37.71)	13,475 (49.23)	7,468 (26.52)	11,439 (20.60)	3,154 (11.52)	8,285 (29.42)	23,155 (41.69)	10,744 (39.25)	12,411 (44.06)
7.	Koraput	66,047	33,538	32,509	19,904 (30.14)	15,132 (45.12)	4,772 (14.68)	9,359 (14.17)	3,037 (9.06)	6,322 (19.45)	36,784 (55.69)	15,369 (45.82)	21,415 (65.87)
8.	Lamtaput	54,683	27,144	27,538	16,539 (30.25)	11,385 (41.94)	5,154 (18.72)	9,900 (18.10)	3,632 (13.38)	6,268 (22.76)	28,244 (51.65)	12,127 (44.68)	16,117 (58.52)

9.	Nandapur	81,654	40,542	41,112	24,419 (29.91)	18,196 (44.88)	6,223 (15.14)	19,315 (23.65)	5,161 (12.73)	14,154 (34.43)	37,920 (46.44)	17,185 (42.39)	20,735 (50.43)
	Total	5,32,552	2,64,869	2,67,683	1,62,324 (30.48)	1,16,541 (44.00)	45,783 (17.10)	1,10,203 (20.69)	34,148 (12.89)	76,055 (28.41)	2,60,025 (48.83)	1,14,180 (43.11)	1,45,845 (54.49)

The significant features in Table – V is noted below.

- The working class in all the 9 Blocks of the ITDA area, constitute 30.48% of the total population.
- The highest percentage of working groups is recorded in Semiliguda block (37.71%), followed by Pottangi block (33.24%) and Bandhugaon block (33.16%); whereas the lowest percentage is recorded in Lakshmipur block at 25.93%.
- The percentage of male workers is more (44.0%) in comparison to the female workers, which is as low as 17.10% who constitutes 50.27% of the total population in the entire ITDA area.
- The percentage of total marginal workers is 20.69% and that of the males in this category 12.89% and female is 28.41%.
- The total percentage of Non-workers stands at 48.83%, of which the male constitutes 43.11% and the females 54.49%.

Characteristic features of major tribal groups

Various tribal communities found inhabiting Koraput ITDA area may be grouped under several categories basing on their level of socio-economic development. The major tribes of the Koraput ITDA area are Paroja, Parenga, Kondh, Gadaba. Brief ethnographic accounts of some major tribes are as follows.

GADABA

- ❑ **GADABA** is one of the Munda groups of tribes found concentrated in Lamptaput, Similiguda, Pottangi and Khairput of Koraput and Malkangiri districts. As per 1991 census, they have a population of 67138. Their sex ratio is 972. In 1981 their literacy was 6.50 %. They speak *gutab*, one of the dialects of the Austro-Asiatic language family.
- ❑ In the Gadaba villages three types of houses are found. These are the *Mahad dien*, the *Dondul Dien* and the *Chhendi Dien*. The first two are rectangular and the third one is circular with a conical roof. A small portion of the house is set apart for the kitchen. The *Mahad dien* and the *Dandul dien* houses have verandahs in the front.
- ❑ *Thakurani* is their chief village deity. Thakurani is represented by a stone and is offered sacrifices by *Disari*. The shrine is called *Hundi*.

- ❑ The economic life of the Gadabas mainly centers around rice cultivation. It is supplemented by collection of forest produce, fishing and wage earning. The Gadaba extensively practised shifting cultivation in the past. A mixture of varieties of millets, pulses and *Niger* is sown in their swiddens.
- ❑ The Gadaba women are fond of wearing ornaments to adorn themselves. They are made up of brass, aluminum and gold. The women wear short strip of clothes traditionally known as *kisali* tied round the waist and another piece as apron. The men wear loincloth the end flap hanging down in front.
- ❑ The Gadaba are fond of dance and music. They are famous for their characteristic *dhemsa* dance. In this dance the women wear colourful *kereng* saris. The men play musical instruments and the women dance in semicircles sidewise and forward movement of footsteps.
- ❑ The important festivals of the Gadaba are *Bandapana, Dusserah Parab, Pus Parab and Chait Parab*.
- ❑ They are divided into four broad sections, such as, *Bado Gadaba, Parenga, Olaro and Sano Gadaba*. Each group is again divided into a number of clans and lineages.
- ❑ The Gadaba prefer adult marriage and have the custom of bride price. Monogamy is the rule although in some cases polygyny is practised. After death the corpse is taken to the burial ground located a little away from the village settlement. The family members and kinsmen accompany the corpse wailing all along. After the dead body is disposed of all of them go to a nearby stream for a wash and catch fish. They cook fish and rice in separate pots and leave them half way to the cremation ground. On the tenth day a feast is arranged in the deceased's house partaken by kins only. Every three to five years the Gadaba observe *gottar*, the secondary burial ritual at the village level in which kinsmen from far and wide participate and commemorate the dead amidst lavish food and drinks.
- ❑ *Naik* heads the traditional council in every Gadaba village. A *Challan* and a messenger called *Barik* assist the headman. The village meeting is held at a central place called *Sadar*, a raised platform of stones under a big tree. The village priest, *Disari* performs all religious rites. He also acts as a medicine man-cum-astrologer.

KANDHA

- ❑ **KANDHA** is numerically the largest tribe of Orissa. Numbering 11,40,314 individuals in 1991 census, they constituted 17.5 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. The sex ratio is 973. In 1981 their literacy was 12.40 %. They are largely concentrated in the undivided Phulbani, Kalahandi and Koraput districts. They speak *Kui* and *Kuvi*, the dialects of the Dravidian language. The Desia section speaks Oriya.
- ❑ The tribe is distributed in various pockets of southern Orissa forming several endogamous territorial sections, namely, Kutia, Dongria, Desia, Sitha, Nanguli, Jhamia, Pengo, Jhuria, Malua etc. with the suffix Kandha. Territorial and exogamous clan groups called *Kuda* or *Bons* form each section.
- ❑ The Kandha villages have linear settlement pattern. *Jarkhiri*, the altar of their earth goddess, *Dharni Penu*, lies at the centre of the village street in between two rows of houses. The institution of youth dormitory is called in various names, such as, *Dhangda-Dhangdi Basa, Dhangda-Dhangdi-Ghar, Dhanger, Idu* etc.

- ❑ Their subsistence activities revolve round land and forest. Different sections of them earn their livelihood by pursuing shifting and settled cultivation, hunting, food gathering, animal husbandry, wage earning etc. The Dongria Kandha are expert horticulturists.
- ❑ The dress pattern and adornments among them vary from section to section. Generally men put on loincloth and grow long hairs. Women wear pieces of cloth as skirts and aprons. Nowadays they wear coloured saris. The women put on tattoo marks.
- ❑ They acquire mates by negotiation, service, bride capture. Levirate and sororate practices are there. Brideprice is paid in cash and kinds. They follow both burial and cremation practices. Death pollution continues for ten days and purificatory rites are performed on the eleventh day.
- ❑ Dharni Penu, earth goddess is their supreme deity. In the past, the Kandha used to make human sacrifices called *Meriah*. The British rulers had suppressed this custom and now it is substituted by buffalo sacrifice. *Jatrakudi*, village deity, *Gungi Penu*, stream deity, *Bhima Penu*, mountain god, *Lai Penu*, the forest god, *Sita Penu*, deity of wealth, *Birna Penu*, rain god etc. are propitiated by them. They also worship ancestral spirits, ghosts and other benevolent and malevolent spirits and firmly believe in the efficacy of black and white magic. Their magico-religious activities are conducted by various specialists designated as *Jani*, *Lamba* and *Pujari*. *Dishari*, the astrologer, *Beju*, *Bejuni* and *Kalisi*. Sacrifice of buffalo, goats, pigs, pigeons, chicks, cocks etc. is indispensable in Kandha rituals. Their important festivals are *Kedu* or *Meriah* and *Chait Parab*.
- ❑ The village functionaries are *Saanta*, *Mondal*, *Jani*, *Bismajhi* and *Barik*. At the regional level they have *Mutha* organization headed by *Mandal*, *Majhi* or *Patro*. Now the traditional leaders are losing their importance and replaced by democratically elected leaders.

PARENGA

- ❑ **PARENGA** is believed to be a sub-tribe of Gadaba of the Munda Group. They are inhabitants of Koraput district. They are concentrated in Padwa area of Koraput Sadar Sub-division. They are synonymous with Parenga Paroja and Parenga Paraja. According to 1991 census their population is 5843 with sex ratio of 937. Their literacy was 11.5%, in 1981. The Parenga speak a dialect of their own called *Parenga bhasa* which belongs to the Munda family. Besides they speak Oriya and Telegu.
- ❑ Parenga are settled cultivators and wage earners. Their livelihood is supplemented by seasonal forest collections. Their staple food is ragi and maize. Occasionally they take rice. They also eat non-vegetarian items and are habituated to alcoholic drinks and smoking tobacco.
- ❑ They are divided into a number of exogamous totemic clans viz. Antal (Cobra), Khara (Sun), Khilla (tiger), Pangl (Vulture), Khinbudi (bear), Machha (fish) and Golari (serpent) etc.
- ❑ Parenga family is nuclear, patrilocal, patrilineal and patripotestal. Sororate, junior levirate and cross-cousin marriages are prevalent among them. Marriage by negotiation (Raibadi) is considered ideal and prestigious. Marriage by capture, elopement, exchange and by service is in vogue. Family is monogamous and remarriage of widow and widower and divorcee are allowed. Bride price costing around Rs.2000/- includes a goat or a sheep, rice beer and food grains. Divorcee is approved by the traditional council of the village elders.

- ❑ A pregnant woman is attended by a mid-wife (*Sutrani*) belonging to Dom community during childbirth. Birth pollution is observed for seven days and on the 10th day name giving ceremony is observed. The first hair cutting is performed after one year. They have puberty rites. The first menstruating girl remains in seclusion for seven days. The Parenga practise both cremation and burial. Dom musicians beat the drum when the corpse is carried to the burial ground. They observe death pollution for 5 days. Their priest, *Disari* officiates in the rituals and a feast is given to the villagers, kith and kin on the 5th day. They perform the annual *Barsikia* or *Badkum* rites and like the Gadaba conduct *Gottar* rites for the deceased.
- ❑ Besides their own deities like *Nissani*, *Nangseri*, *Budha Bhairab* and *Mangal Pura* they worship different Hindu Gods and Goddesses, visit Hindu temples and observe Hindu festivals. They observe *Pus Parab*, *Chaita Parab*, *Bandapana*, *Ammu* (new mango eating) with dance and music.
- ❑ *Naik* is the traditional village headman. He is assisted by a *Challan* or *Barik* belonging to scheduled caste community. *Disari* and *Sisa*, the ritual functionaries also assist the *Naik* in managing the village affairs. The regional head is called *Bhata Naik*.
- ❑ The institution of youth dormitory was in functional form. Now it is dwindling. However, they have preserved their rich tradition of dance and music. Their popular dance forms are, *Dhemsā*, *Ghumura*, *Gottar* and *Lathidudia* performed on various festive occasions.

PAROJA

- ❑ **PAROJA**, the nomenclature is derived from the local Oriya word *Praja* or *Paraja* meaning the common people who are tenants or subjects or citizens under ex-feudal lords or *Raja*. It is one of the major tribes of southern Orissa, largely concentrated in the undivided Koraput district and the adjoining Kalahandi district. According to 1991 census, their total population is 3,53,536.
- ❑ The Paroja live in big and small settlements in the company of other communities. The villages lie in the plains, at the foothills and near forests in close proximity to hill streams.
- ❑ Inside the village there are two important spots - *Berna Munda* and *Nissan Munda*. The former is the seat of traditional village council. It is marked by a constellation of circular stone slabs at a central place, preferably in front of the headman's, *Muduli's* house. The latter is a monument made of a circular stone slab encircled by menhirs representing the seat of the village deity called *Hundi*. Youth dormitories for boys and girls, *Dhangda Basa Ghar* and *Dhangdi Basa Ghar* respectively were functioning till the recent past. The dormitories provide opportunity to both young men and women to meet, sing and dance together. The institution is now obsolete.
- ❑ They were practising shifting cultivation extensively in the past. Gradually they took up settled cultivation. Using simple implements, they grow a variety of cereals, pulses and vegetables in their dry and wetland and kitchen garden round the year. They are fond of raising livestock. They meet a part of their subsistence needs by collecting minor forest produce. Millet and rice are their principal food. Use of liquor is customary in all rituals.
- ❑ Their dress and ornaments are more or less similar to those of the neighbouring tribes like the Kondh, the Gond, the Gadaba etc. Wearing of brass made nose rings and earrings,

khagla, the silver neckband and *khadu*, the silver armlet and wristband is compulsory for married women. Tattooing is popular among women.

- Their artistic talents find expression in *Dhems*a and *Dungdung*a dances and *laga* songs. The most significant and colourful Paroja festivals are *chait parab* and *pus parab* observed with much pomp during December-January and March-April respectively.
- The tribe is divided into two broad sections: the Bada Paroja and the Sana Paroja. Each section further divided into two sub-sections: Bada Paroja or Sodia Paraja and Bada Jodia Paraja or Penga Paraja under the former, and Baring Jodia Paraja and Konda Paraja or Selia Paraja under the latter. The major distinction between both the sections is that the Bada Paroja are more Hinduised than the Sana Paroja. The former do not take beef. They observe elaborate purificatory rites in the event of the death of a cow or buffalo in their household while the latter are said to be beefeaters. Among all the four sub-sections the Selia or Chhelia who were goat-breeders in the past are given the lowest rank.
- The Paroja prefer adult marriage, monogamy, cross-cousin marriage and village exogamy following the rules of clan exogamy. Marriage by negotiation is relatively an expensive affair. Those cannot afford it resort to other means, such as capture, *jhinka-utra*, elopement, *udlia*, levirate, sorrorate, etc.
- The Paroja observe birth pollution till the naval cord of the newborn dries up. The name giving and first hair cutting rituals held during the first year. *Disari*, the astrologer chooses auspicious dates. The maternal uncle and grand parents play a major role in the ritual. The puberty rites are observed for girls. The pollution period continues for seven days during which they observe several taboos.
- The affairs of a Paroja village are managed by a set of traditional leaders designated as *Mduli*, the secular chief, *Jni*, the priest, and *Challan*, the messenger-cum-assistant. Other important magico-religious functionaries are *Disari*, *Gurumai*, *Gunia* and *Bhatanaik*.

Block wise distribution of major tribes is given below.

TABLE – VI
Tribal Groups with no. of household & population

Sl No.	Block	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION.															
		I Paroja		II Kondh		III Kotia		IV Gadaba		V Santal		VI Matya		VII Kondadora		VIII Parenga	
		H.H	Popula tion	H.H	Populat ion	H.H	Populat ion	H.H	Populat ion	H.H	Popu latio n	H.H	Popu latio n	H.H	Popu latio n	H.H	Popu latio n
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Dasaman tapur	6,373	24,970	3,201	12,818	41,	162	304	1,146	57	257	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Lakshmi pur	2,376	8,662	7,962	30,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	212	28	168	-	-
3.	Bandhug aon	145	651	9,489	43,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Naraganp atna	277	1,139	7,113	30,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	763	169	703	-	-
5.	Poitangi	4,367	16,715	4,103	17,873	89	397	1,490	5,296	-	-	-	-	828	3,325	-	-
6.	Semiligu da	4,843	17,434	2,685	9,624	31	134	1,489	5,426	46	183	75	252	304	995	-	-

7.	Koraput	5,115	17,679	1,022	4,043	53	161	499	1,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17,003
8.	Lamtaput	3,363	11,715	-	-	26	81	3,505	11,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Nandapur	4,470	17,523	1,564	6,431	448	1,802	1,029	3,756	-	-	46	194	50	210	4,302	
	Total	31,329	1,16,452	37,139	1,55,005	688	2,737	8,316	29,134	103	440	357	1,421	1,379	5,401	4,302	

Sl No	Block	No. of Households and Population							
		IX Bhottada		X Kisan		XI Bonda		Total	
		H.H	Population	H.H	Population	H.H	Population	H.H	Population
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Dasamantapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,976	39,353
2.	Lakshmipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,419	39,666
3.	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,634	43,777
4.	Naraganpatna	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,742	33,035
5.	Poitangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,877	43,606
6.	Semiliguda	12	45	-	-	-	-	9,485	34,093
7.	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,689	23,847
8.	Lamtaput	-	-	220	880	130	500	7,244	24,722
9.	Nandapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,909	46,919
	Total	12	45	220	880	130	500	83,975	3,29,018

Cont.

TABLE – VI
Tribal Groups with no. of household & population

- Besides various familiar tribal communities, Kotia, Matya, Kisan and Banda communities also inhabit in the area.
- As per the recorded population of different tribes, the dominant tribes inhabiting in the various areas of the 9 blocks are the Paroja (1,16,452), Kandha (1,55,005), Gadaba (29,134). Konda Dora (5,401) Parenga (17,003).
- Tribes like Bhottada, Kisan, Bonda are found in one block whereas Santals are detected to be inhabiting in two blocks only.

- The tribes such as the Kotia, Gadaba are not found in the 3 blocks of Lakshmpur, Bandhugaon and Narayanpatna.

Land Utilisation Pattern:

Block wise land utilisation pattern is given in Table - VII

TABLE – VII

Block wise land utilisation pattern (Area in Hectare)

Sl No	Block	Forest Area	Misc. Tree, groves	Pasture	Cultivable waste	Land put to Non-agricultural use	Barren land	Current fallow	Other Fallow	Net Area sown		
										Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Dasamantapur	3,280	311	412	784	1,688	3,147	3,142	1,240	-	-	7,941
2.	Lakshmpur	708	1,182	1,369	1,361	1,702	24,764	9,030	869	-	-	16,460
3.	Bandhugaon	3,741	3,192	1,001	457	2,063	3,655	1,889	2,943	-	-	12,573
4.	Narayanpatna	2,882	3,304	1,287	190	1,626	21,055	7,604	1,062	-	-	15,752
5.	Poitangi	1,614	1,128	468	132	1,530	7,980	6,109	373	-	-	11,637
6.	Semiliguda	1,157	1,987	1,086	450	2,318	14,748	6,364	72	-	-	21,782
7.	Koraput	3,786	415	648	141	929	2,707	1,376	567	-	-	4,768
8.	Lamtapat	138	130	355	789	1,372	12,220	2,083	720	-	-	13,991
9.	Nandapur	219	1,278	817	958	2,347	12,267	2,724	880	-	-	10,907
	Total	17,525	12,927	7,443	5,262	15,575	1,02,543	40,821	8,726	-	-	1,15,881

- Out of the total land area of 1,51,811 hectares, 17,525 hectares (15.82%) is covered by forest , 12,927 hectares (11.16%) is covered by miscellaneous trees / groves, pastures occupy 7,443 hectares (6.43%), cultivable waste lands occupy 5,262 hectares (4.54%), land put to non-agricultural use cover 15,575 hectares (13.45%), 1,02,543 hectares (88.54%) remains as barren lands, current fallow cover 40,821 hectares (35.25%) and other fallow covers 8,726 hectares (7.53%).
- It is significant to note that huge area (1,02,543 hectares) are lying as barren land followed by 49,547 hectares as current and other fallows. Besides, 5,262 hectares are cultivable waste.
- Steps are to be taken to utilise the barren lands.

Major Economic Activities :

The main economic activities of the tribals of the area are agriculture, supplemented by shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, hunting and food gathering. Rice is their principal crop supplemented by mustard and Niger oil seed. In course of time, tribal communities have been monetized, however, barter system still prevails in interior areas.

Agriculture

The area under cultivation is 115881 hectares. The per capita land comes to 0.22 hectares. Only 5459 hectares (18.49%) of the total cultivable area are irrigated. Out of the total irrigated area, 4052 hectares (74.23%) are irrigated in kharif season and only 1407 hectares (25.77%) in Rabi season.

The major crops grown in the area are rice, supplemented by mustard and niger. The other agricultural crops of the area are wheat, maize, ragi, green gram, horsegram, til, groundnut, potato, jute and sugarcane. The yield rate of paddy per hectare is 12.68 quintals.

Horticulture

The highland in Koraput ITDA measuring 12,927 hectares (3.96%) is the potential resource for horticulture programme, including plantation of fruits, flowers spices, roots and tubers, aromatic plants and herbal gardens. The medium lands are suitable for vegetable cultivation. It's agro climatic condition and soil type supports a wide range of horticultural crops.

Under different development programmes, medium land has been developed with fruit trees, like banana, mango and K. lime, Ber nut and equal area has been covered under vegetables and spices, like tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, raddish, beans, ginger, turmeric, chilli, coriander leaf, besides tuber crops, like yam, colocasia.

Forestry

The Forest area constitutes 17,525 hecets of the total ITDA area. The major forest produces are sal, piasal, sagan and the minor products are tamarind, myrobalan, addaleaves, sabai grass, Kendu leaves etc.

Sal forms the most important timber sleepers, are supplied in large numbers to railways. Mahua flowers are used for preparation of liquor in Koraput ITDA.

Livestock Rearing

Besides agriculture, the people of the ITDA area take up subsidiary occupation, like poultry farming, goat, Sheep, Pig rearing and diary farming. The cattle population in the ITDA area in the year 2001 is stated below.

TABLE – VIII
Block wise live stock census (As per field-in schedule)

Sl no .	Block	Cow	Bullock	Buffalo	Pig	Goat	Sheep	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Dasamantapur	20,043	23,772	8,571	6,672	17,080	8,446	18,000
2.	Lakshmipur	8,166	12,425	2,091	13,943	15,637	2,643	2,000
3.	Bandhugaon	8,538	12,809	11,007	1,896	4,014	4,993	17,087
4.	Naraganpatna	12,000	4,000	8,000	13,000	12,000	8,000	4,000
5.	Poitangi	25,342	19,368	4,445	30,122	18,815	8,414	11,450
6.	Semiliguda	23,532	17,300	5,385	12,830	13,550	3,260	4,260
7.	Koraput	22,014	7,338	6,722	5,460	9,840	8,808	3,680
8.	Lamtaput	18,440	8,780	10,331	3,240	14,325	7,665	9,201
9.	Nandapur	23,727	15,818	15,604	6,925	17,313	23,627	20,000
	Total	1,61,802	1,21,610	72,156	94,088	1,22,574	75,856	89,678

- The study indicates that there are 1,61,802 numbers of cows, 1,22,574 numbers of goats, 1,21,610 numbers of Bullocks, 72,156 numbers of Buffaloes, 94,088 number of pigs, 89,678 numbers of poultry birds and 75,856 numbers of sheeps found in the ITDA area.

Mining Labour

During the year 2000-01 as many as 466 minning workers are reported in Koraput district. Since one of the mines are located in Koraput ITDA, the majority of the workers are from the tribal communities who are working mostly in Bauxite, Lime stone, Mica and Quartzite mines.

. Household Industry

Many Small scale industries, cottage industry, Handloom industries are found in the area. Many people are engaged in these industries to earn their livelihood.

Besides, cottage industry activities of the area, the artisan groups are also involved in blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving, bamboo and wood work and mat making and broom making .

Self Help Groups (S.H.Gs):

There are as many as 2063 women SHG operating in the ITDA area. The Block wise number of women SHG are given below.

TABLE – IX
Block wise numbers of Woman S.H.Gs

Sl No.	Block	No. of SHG
1.	Dasamantapur	36
2.	Lakshmipur	215
3.	Bandhugaon	256
4.	Naraganpatna	199
5.	Poitangi	198
6.	Semiliguda	326
7.	Koraput	341
8.	Lamtaput	343
9.	Nandapur	149
	Total	2063

Extent of Poverty

As per 1997 BPL survey in the ITDA area there are number of B.P.L.families.The block and community wise no. of BPL households are given below.

TABLE – X
Block wise no. of BPL households

Sl No.	Block	No. of BPL House Holds			
		ST	SC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dasamantapur	11,053	3,744	6,006	20,803
2.	Lakshmipur	10,388	2,465	2,326	15,179
3.	Bandhugaon	9,663	1,318	1,762	12,743
4.	Naraganpatna	7,839	1,344	992	10,175
5.	Poitangi	10,845	1,472	4,106	16,423
6.	Semiliguda	8,348	2,122	5,703	16,173
7.	Koraput	7,490	2,895	5,938	16,323
8.	Lamtaput	7,712	3,003	5,561	16,276
9.	Nandapur	12,353	4,509	7,461	24,323
	Total	85,691	22,872	39,855	1,48,418

- The total number of B.P.L. household in the ITDA area is 1,48,418 out of which STs are 85,691 (57.73%), SCs are 22,872 (15.41%), and others are 39,855 (26.85%)
- Nandapur block recorded the highest number of ST B.P.L. households.

Co-operatives Societies and Marketing

While analysing the existing pattern of co-operative societies and market in the entire I.T.D.A. area of Koraput District it has been arrived at the figure that 66,510 members have been registered in II agricultural credit co-operative societies. In addition to the above, 3,133 members have been detected in 9 non-agricultural co-operative societies and co-members have been enrolled in a single regional and specialised commodity marketing co-operative societies.

CHAPTER – IV

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Infrastructure Facilities:

Infrastructure Facilities available in the villages of the ITDA area is given below;

TABLE –XI

Block wise no. of villages having different facilities in Koraput ITDA

Sl no.	BLOCK	No. of Revenue village	No. of villages having facilities								
			Road	Drinking Water	Irrigation	Electricity	Primary School	Anganwadi centre	Gro m Bank	P.D. Centre	Comm unity Centre
1	2	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Dasamantapur	163	77	63	150	218	111	150	223	206	223
2.	Lakshmipur	100	41	32	66	127	48	53	64	86	102
3.	Bandhugaon	163	58	34	63	98	49	46	95	4	84
4.	Naraganpatna	125	132	96	135	112	60	86	118	77	104
5.	Poitangi	102	140	96	231	405	232	325	421	378	392
6.	Semiliguda	94	51	53	166	203	110	136	229	173	230
7.	Koraput	97	34	33	153	147	56	50	182	32	174

8.	Lamtaput	172	53	47	184	186	81	129	194	189	156
9.	Nandapur	215	140	68	375	434	333	347	386	345	424
	Total	1,231	726	522	1,523	1,930	1,080	1,322	1,912	1,490	1,889

Connectivity

Establishment of road connection is of prime importance for making delivery system more effective. Therefore, development of connectivity has been given greater priority in the I.T.D.A. area. G.P. road, Block road and R.D. roads that provide communication facilities to each village also connect the project area. The block – wise roads under R & B Department are presented in Table – XII.

Table – XII
Block –wise Roads Under R & B Department

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Category	Length of Road in Kms.
1	Koraput – Lakshampur – Rayagada Road from 0/0 – to 78/0 km.	*M.D.R.	78.0
2	Jaypore – Kotta – Malkangiri – Matu Road 13/4 to 42/0 km.	M.D.R.	28.60
3	Koraput – Raniguda – Bariguma Road 0/0 to 18/0 km.	*S.H. 48	18.0
4	Parvatipur – Laxmipur Road from 12/6 to 69/230 km.	S.H. 51	56.63
5	Vizag – Jeypore Road from 125 / 8 to 198/0 km.	M.D.R.	72.20
6	Kunduli – Kutiya Road from 0/0 to 26/0 km.	*O.D.R.	26.0
7	Semiliguda – Handiput Road from 0/0 to 36/2 km.	M.D.R.	36.20
8	Panchada–Dasmantpur–Giriligumma Road from 0/0 to 43 / 0 km.	O.D.R.	43.0
9	Semiliguda – Mathalput – Kakiriguma Road from 16/0 to 32/0 km.	M.D.R.	16.0
10	Boipariguda – Ramagiri – Gupteswar Road from 0/0 to 34/0 km.	M.D.R.	34.0
11	Sunki – Amphavali – Ekaguluru Road from 0/0 to 24/0 km.	O.D.R.	24.0
12	Lamtaput – Machhakund Road 0/0 to 23/0 km.	M.D.R.	23.0
13	Sansourapalli – Phulakona Road from 0/0 to 25/30 km.	O.D.R.	25.30
14	Boipariguda – Kundra Road from 0/0 to 28/0 km.	O.D.R.	28.0
15	Sagara – Jalaput Road from 0/0 to 14/0 km.	M.D.R.	14.0
Total			522.93

*SH– State High way, M.D.R. & O.D.R. – Major District Road & Other District Road

- Total 522.93 kms. of road run through the project area.

- Koraput – Lakshmipur – Rayagada road from 0/0 – to 78/0 kms and Vizag – Jeypore road from 125 / 8 to 198/0 kms. is the longest road in M.D.R category.

TABLE - XIII

Block- wise Roads under R.W. Department

Sl no,	Name of the Block	No, of village with Facility	Total length of Road in Kms					Present condition
			Morum / Earth		Metalled		Black Topped	
			Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All Weather	
1.	Dasamantapur	18	17.735 kms	-	-	6.400 kms	11.665 kms	Good/Fair
2.	Lakshmipur	11	6.00 kms	-	-	0.500 kms	12.00 kms	Fair
3.	Bandhugaon	9	-	-	-	1.030 kms	7.970 kms	Fair
4.	Narayanpatna	16	3.900 kms	-	-	-	27.100 kms	Good
5.	Pottangi	35	8.415 kms	-	-	31.70 kms	37.885 kms	Fair
6.	Semiliguda	42	10.010kms	1.400 kms	-	33.680kms	29.210 kms	Fair
7.	Koraput	23	1.200 kms	14.200kms	-	12.091kms	49.509 kms	Fair
8.	Lamtapur	36	26.606kms.	-	-	19.69 kms	18.71 kms	Fair
9.	Nandapur	33	8.925 kms.	-	-	35.225kms	27.352 kms	Fair
	Total	223	79.791 kms	15.600kms		139.686kms	221.401 kms	

From theTable-XIII the following points carry notable significance :-

- Total distance covered is 456.478 kms out of which Morum / Earthen road constitute 95.391 kms. It is worth mentioning here that out of the total distance spread over 95.391 kms., 79.791 kms is the fair weather roads and 361.087 kms. Is Metalled and black topped all weather roads.
- Roads running through the Dasmantpur and Narayanpatna blocks are in good condition in comparison to other roads in other block areas.
- The majority of roads in the blocks [other than Narayanpatna and Dasamantpur] require repair and maintenance.

TABLE – XIV

Block - wise Panchayat Samiti Roads

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of village with facility	Total length of Roads in Kms.					Present condition
			Morum / Earth		Metalled		Black topped	
			Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All weather	
1	Dasamantpur	24	17.735kms	-	-	6.400	17.665	Fair
2	Laxmipur	11	6.00 kms	-	-	5.900	12.000	Fair
3	Bandhugaon	9	-	-	-	1.030	7.970	Fair
4	Narayanpatna	16	3.900kms	-	-	-	27.100	Good
5	Pottangi	35	8.415 kms	-	-	7.900	31.685	Fair
6	Semiliguda	42	10.010km	1.400	-	33.680	18.103	Fair
7	Koraput	23	1.20km	-	-	12.091	49.509	Fair
8	Lamtaput	36	23.606	-	-	19.690	18.710	Fair
9	Nandapur	20	4.925	-	-	25.470	9.605	Fair/Good
	Total	215	75.786	1.400	-	112.161	192.347	

- From the above table it is noted that the total length of Panchayat Samiti Roads is 381.694 kms.
- Of the total road covered, earthen road covers 75.786 kms.
- Metalled roads cover 112.161 kms whereas length of black – topped roads is 192.347 kms.
- There are no fair weather roads in existence.

TABLE – XV
Block wise G. P. Roads

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of village with facility	Total length of Roads in Kms.					Present condition
			Morum / Earth		Metalled		Block topped	
			Fair weather	All weather	Fair weather	All weather	All weather	
1	Dasamantpur	333	465 kms	117 kms	3kms	31kms	62 kms	Repairing of roads required
2	Laxmipur	57	178km	71 kms	-	11 kms	-	Repairing required
3	Bandhugaon	170	-	139.5km	-	-	121 kms	Fair
4	Narayanpatna	109	-	170.15kms	1.85km	-	62 kms	Fair
5	Pottangi	63	-	15.0 kms	-	124.0km	1.0 km	Fair
6	Semiliguda	180	289.0km	-	-	33.0 km	19.0 km	Fair/damaged
7	Koraput	204	-	309kms	-	76 kms	26 kms	Fair

8	Lamtaput	165	-	295.28kms	-	9.94kms	4.8 kms	Fair
9	Nandapur	412	634 kms	139.7 kms	43.5kms	114 kms	37 kms	Good fair
	Total	1,693	1566.0	1256.63	48.35	398.94	332.80	

- The above table indicates that most of the villages are covered with GP roads
- The total length of road in kms is 3602.09 out of which Morum/Earth road is 2822.63 kms metalled road 447.29 kms & black topped road is 332.80 kms.
- From the table we can say the present condition is fair.

Post Office

Block wise No. of Post Office is given in the table below;

TABLE – XVI
Block wise No. of Post Office

Sl No.	Block	Head post Office	Sub Post Office	Branch Post Office	Total
1	Dasamantapur		1	6	7
2	Laxmipur	-	1	14	15
3	Bandhugaon	-	1	11	12
4	Narayanpatna	-	2	6	8
5	Pottangi	-	1	15	16
6	Semiliguda	-	1	13	14
7	Koraput	1	-	12	13
8	Lamtaput	-	3	11	14
9	Nandapur	-	2	21	23
	Total	1	12	109	122

The analysis of the number of different categories of post offices in the entire ITDA area of Koraput invites the following observations :-

- There are 122 post offices in the ITDA area including Head Post Office at Koraput District Headquarters.
- Of the total number of 122 post offices, 12 are sub-post offices and 109 Branch post offices operating in the entire ITDA area thereby providing postal facilities to the people in the area.

Educational Institution

The educational institution like Primary, M.E., and High Schools of Education Department and Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Kanyashram,

Primary School Hostels of ST& SC Development Department existing in the ITDA area are as follows.

TABLE – XVII (A)
Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Primary School	M.E. School	High School	College	E.G.S. Centre	Total
1	Dasamantapur	139	15	6	1	-	161
2	Laxmipur	81	14	7	1	-	103
3	Bandhugaon	82	13	5	-	-	100
4	Narayanpatna	82	10	4	1	-	97
5	Pottangi	116	13	5	1	-	135
6	Semiliguda	112	11	5	1	-	129
7	Koraput	103	10	7	1	-	121
8	Lamtaput	112	8	4	1	-	125
9	Nandapur	141	8	8	1	-	158
	Total	968	102	51	8	-	1,129

TABLE – XVII (B)
Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl No.	Name of the Block	No. of Middle School & Teachers / Students										
		No. of School	No. of Teachers				Total	No of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	SC	ST
			Male		Female							
			Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained						
1	Dasamantapur	15	15	7	14	19	55	451	255	706	111	428
2	Laxmipur	14	29	6	16	7	58	776	498	1,274	264	762
3	Bandhugaon	13	27	8	9	11	55	265	185	450	69	316
4	Narayanpatna	10	13	9	11	6	39	138	52	190	30	134
5	Pottangi	13	35	4	16	3	58	595	165	760	57	640
6	Semiliguda	11	22	3	16	3	44	880	465	1,345	167	826
7	Koraput	10	27	5	5	2	39	868	319	1,187	237	563
8	Lamtaput	8	14	4	6	7	31	286	96	382	79	176
9	Nandapur	8	13	6	7	8	34	322	151	473	76	253
	Total	102	195	52	100	66	413	4,581	2,186	6,767	1,090	4,098

TABLE – XVII (C)
No. of Schools & Colleges with Teacher & Students strength

SI No.	Name of the Block	No. of Primary Schools						No., of Students in different Blocks				
		No. of School	No. of Teachers				Total	No of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	SC	ST
			Male		Female							
			Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained						
1	Dasamantapur	139	164	57	45	22	288	7,093	5,303	12,396	2,239	7,097
2	Laxmipur	81	165	33	37	9	244	5,996	4,596	9,852	2,105	6,716
3	Bandhugaon	82	144	42	19	8	213	4,882	3,295	8,177	732	6,752
4	Narayanpatna	82	110	22	13	4	149	2,775	2,028	4,803	604	3,865
5	Pottangi	116	208	51	46	17	322	5,819	3,871	9,690	737	7,162
6	Semiliguda	112	156	34	62	22	274	5,709	4,182	9,891	1,774	5,166
7	Koraput	103	184	24	97	15	320	5,175	4,059	9,234	2,045	4,432
8	Lamtaput	112	170	48	36	16	270	5,336	4,092	9,428	233	5,959
9	Nandapur	141	192	52	73	14	331	7,170	4,686	11,856	1,608	7,199
	Total	968	1,493	363	428	127	2,411	49,215	36,112	85,327	14,179	54,348

TABLE – XVII (D)
Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

SI No.	Name of the Block	No. of High Schools & Teachers										
		No. of School	No. of Teachers				Total	No of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	SC	ST
			Male		Female							
			Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained						
1	Dasamantapur	6	22	2	17	-	41	402	353	755	101	241
2	Laxmipur	7	48	-	2	-	50	1,055	254	1,309	411	534
3	Bandhugaon	5	26	1	7	-	34	231	322	553	105	283
4	Narayanpatna	4	20	-	-	-	20	415	92	507	113	329
5	Pottangi	5	25	1	12	-	38	509	262	771	98	272
6	Semiliguda	5	18	-	8	-	26	186	180	366	74	106
7	Koraput	7	70	-	40	6	116	1,653	924	1,577	496	478
8	Lamtaput	4	12	-	3	-	15	288	132	420	60	69
9	Nandapur	8	32	-	11	-	43	493	523	1,016	143	246
	Total	51	273	4	100	6	383	5,232	3,042	8,274	1,601	2,558

TABLE – XVII (E)
Existing Educational Institutions under Education Department

Sl No.	Name of the Block	No of Colleges & Teachers		No. of College Students in different Blocks				
		No. of College	No. of Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total	S.C.	S.T.
1	Dasamantapur	1	6	45	10	55	15	20
2	Laxmipur	1	8	85	36	121	43	14
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Narayanpatna	1	5	34	21	55	12	8
5	Pottangi	1	8	54	41	95	4	23
6	Semiliguda	1	10	180	35	215	22	14
7	Koraput	1	42	994	550	1,544	266	76
8	Lamtaput	1	6	48	23	71	10	21
9	Nandapur	1	6	208	103	311	62	36
	Total	8	91	1,648	819	2,467	434	212

TABLE – XVII (F)
Existing Educational Institutions under S.S.D. Department

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Primary School Hostel	Co.education High School	High School (girls)	Kanyashram	Ashram School	Residential Sevashram	Sevashram School	Total
1	Dasamantapur	15	1	1	-	-	-	7	24
2	Laxmipur	12	3	-	-	-	-	5	20
3	Bandhugaon	7	5	-	1	-	4	-	17
4	Narayanpatna	7	4	-	6	-	2	5	24
5	Pottangi	12	1	1	-	1	-	5	20
6	Semiliguda	12	1	1	-	2	-	8	24
7	Koraput	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	9
8	Lamtaput	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	12
9	Nandapur	34	1	1	-	-	-	16	52
	Total	108	16	4	7	4	7	56	202

While going through the tabular figures it is observed that:-

- Total number of Primary schools/ Primary school Hostel in the Education & SSD Department in the Project area is 1,076. The average population per school is 447, which is around 1.5 times more than the fixed standard norm of 300 populations per Primary school.
- Similarly the number of M.E.School stands, at 109, which indicates that on an average 4393 populations per M.E.School. This is approximately 9 times more than the actual norm of 500 population fixed per M.E. School.

- Almost in all the blocks, the existing number of High School is less than the total number of G.P.s in the concerned blocks.
- Thus from the analysis it is ascertained that the existing educational institutions are not adequate to serve the entire population for their access to the education facilities.

Medical Institution:

The existing health infrastructure available in the project area is presented in Table- XVIII.

TABLE – XVIII
Block wise Medical Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Hospital	CHC	PHC	Addl PHC PHC[N]	Sub-Centre	ANM Centre	Homeopathy dispensary	Ayurvedic dispensary	Any other
1	Dasamantpur	-	-	1	4	20	20	2	-	
2	Laxmipur	-	-	1	3	14	14	-	-	
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	1	3	13	13	1	-	-
4	Narayanpatna	-	-	1	1	10	10	-	-	-
5	Pottangi	-	-	1	3	14	14	1	-	
6	Semiliguda	-	-	1	4	3	3	-	2	1 Allopathic health centre
7	Koraput	-	-	1	3	17	17	-	1	-
8	Lamtaput	-	-	1	-	15	15	-	1	-
9	Nandapur	-	-	-	3	23	23	-	1	-
	Total	-	-	8	24	129	129	4	5	1

- From the data in the table XVIII it can be very well assessed that 4 PHCs and 18 additional PHCs are considered extremely inadequate to take care of the health aspect of rural population of 9,79,835 spread over 9 blocks in the district. There is necessity of increasing the number of PHCs and Addl. PHCs to fight with malaria and other diseases that are rampant in the rural areas of this district.
- It can also be seen that there are only 4 Homeopathic and 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the entire district. As such, measures should be taken for establishment of more number of Medical Institutions in rural areas.

Anganwadi Centre:

Block-wise existing no. of Anganwadi Centres are given below;

TABLE – XIX
Block - wise existing No. of Anganwadi Centres

SI No.	Name of the Block	No. of	
		Inhabited villages	Anganwadi Centres
1	Dasamantpur	163	157
2	Laxmipur	100	117
3	Bandhugaon	163	125
4	Narayanpatna	125	70
5	Pottangi	102	110
6	Semiliguda	94	107
7	Koraput	97	142
8	Lamtaput	172	107
9	Nandapur	215	72
Total		1231	1,007

While analysing the figures contained in the above table, the following important aspects are observed:-

- From the tabular format, it is observed that a total number of 1,007 Anganwadi Centres are in operation in the 9 blocks of Koraput ITDA covering 1231 inhabited villages.
- Anganwadi centres are yet to be set up in 224 villages of the ITDA.

Drinking Water Supply

The availability of drinking water facilities in different Blocks of Koraput ITDA is given in the Table below;

TABLE – XX
Block wise Sources of Drinking Water Supply.

SI No.	Name of the Block	Tubewells		Sanitary well		Piped water	
		No. of Tubewells working	No. of villages/ Hamlets covered	No. of wells working	No. of village covered	No. of Project	No. of village covered
1	Dasamantpur	323	144	19	18	2	2
2	Laxmipur	418	253	89	76	-	-
3	Bandhugaon	383	169	45	41	-	-
4	Narayanpatna	423	227	34	31	-	-
5	Pottangi	374	152	22	20	3	3
6	Semiliguda	563	377	143	132	1	1

7	Koraput	286	182	15	15	1	1
8	Lamtaput	328	236	183	148	2	2
9	Nandapur	358	185	52	47	-	-
	Total	3,456	1,925	602	528	09	09

- There are 3456 tube wells, 602 sanitary wells and 9 pipe water projects existing in the 1925 villages/hamlets of the ITDA area.

Irrigation

Different types of irrigation facilities like Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation point and Dug well are available in the ITDA area. Irrigation facilities created in different blocks of ITDA area are given in the table-XXI below;

TABLE – XXI
Block wise distribution of existing irrigation projects

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Area irrigated by medium irrigation project [in hecs]		Area irrigated by minor irrigation project [in hecs]		Area irrigated by L.I.point [in hecs]		Area irrigated by Dug well [in hecs]	
		Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	Dasamantpur	-	-	302	20	80	25	-	-
2	Laxmipur	-	-	390	39	193	160	-	-
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	276	7	250	332	-	-
4	Narayanpatna	-	-	735	137	72	230	-	-
5	Pottangi	-	-	325	95	17	22	-	-
6	Semiliguda	-	-	215	188	139	15	-	-
7	Koraput	-	-	-	-	80	35	-	-
8	Lamtaput	-	-	25	-	60	30	-	-
9	Nandapur	-	-	833	41	60	31	-	-
	Total	-	-	3,101	527	951	880	-	-

- Medium irrigation & dug well projects are almost lacking in the 9 blocks.
- The land area irrigated by minor irrigation projects, during Kharif season is highest (833 hect.) in Nandapur block and during Rabi season in Semiliguda block (188 hect.) and by L.I. point the highest in Kharif season is 250 hec. & during Rabi is 332 hec. in Bandhugaon block.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Veterinary institutions are established in the project area to provide health care facilities to animal resources. In the Koraput ITDA area, Veterinary Hospital, Dispensaries, Livestock Aid Centres and Artificial Insemination Centres are functioning. Block- wise existing livestock and Animal Husbandry Institutions along with nos. of animals treated and progeny born is given in the table below.

TABLE – XXII
Block- Wise Existing Livestock and Animal Husbandry Institutions.

Sl No.	Block	Hospital and dispensary	VAS and Addl. VAS	Livestock Aid Centre	Artificial Insemination Centre
1	Dasamantpur	2	2	6	1
2	Laxmipur	2	1	8	2
3	Bandhugaon	1	2	7	-
4	Narayanpatna	1	1	4	1
5	Pottangi	2	2	6	1
6	Semiliguda	1	1	5	2
7	Koraput	2	2	4	5
8	Lamtaput	1	1	5	3
9	Nandapur	2	2	8	3
	Total	14	14	53	18

Contd.

TABLE – XXII

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Treatment of Animals & Progeny born in different Blocks					
		Total animal Treated	Inoculation done	Animals castrated	Artificial insemination on made	Progeny Born	
						Male	Female
1	Dasamantpur	16,024	19,770	2,028	24	5	3
2	Laxmipur	18,256	13,532	2,595	127	32	22
3	Bandhugaon	10,495	8,487	968	-	-	-
4	Narayanpatna	10,676	13,163	1,306	71	28	19
5	Pottangi	15,990	12,382	1,960	54	13	12
6	Semiliguda	15,601	28,828	177	5	2	2
7	Koraput	13,777	18,068	1,210	576	84	77
8	Lamtaput	8,987	12,328	1,030	10	-	-
9	Nandapur	20,775	13,338	2,816	144	34	21
	Total	1,30,581	1,39,896	14,090	1,011	189	156

- From the table furnished above it is observed that various veterinary Institutions have been established in the I.T.D.A. area, of which there are 14 Veterinary Hospitals / Dispensary, 53 Livestock Aid centres and 18 artificial insemination Centres.

There are 14 LAMPS operating in the Project area. The block wise existing co-operative Institutions along with their location are presented in Table-XXIII.

TABLE – XXIII
Block wise No. of Co-operative institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Lamps	
		No	Location
1	Dasamantpur	5	Dasamantpur, Dumbagada, Podaguda A.Malakanagiri, Lulla
2	Laxmipur	2	Laxmipur, Kakirigum
3	Bandhugaon	1	Alamonda
4	Narayanpatna	1	Narayanpatna
5	Pottangi	2	Sunki, Pottangi
6	Semiliguda	1	Kundli
7	Koraput	1	Dumariput
8	Lamtaput	1	Gureipada
9	Nandapur	2	Padua, Nandapur
	Total	14	

- While going through the detail particulars relating to the existence of no. of co-operative institutions in the various blocks of Koraput district, it is observed that Dasamantpur block contains the highest number [5] of LAMPS followed by Pottangi & Nandapur block, which have 2 LAMPS each.
- In the process of going through the number of co-operative institutions in various blocks it is observed that Dasamantapur has the highest number of 5 LAMPS followed by 2 each in Potangi, Nandapur & Laxmipur blocks.
- Only single LAMP exists in other blocks which seems to be inadequate.

Financial Institutions

The Financial institutions of the area provide timely and adequate credit facilities to the tribal people to facilitate them and to develop their socio-economic conditions. Block wise Financial Institutions functioning in the project area is presented in table– XXIV

TABLE – XXIV
Block - wise Distribution of Financial Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of financial institutions										
		SBI	KCCB	Mini Bank	KPG	IOB	IB	Allaha- bad Bank	RRB	Utkal Gramya Bank	UBI	Other comer- cial Bank
1	Dasamantpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
2	Laxmipur	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
4	Narayanpatna	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
5	Pottangi	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Semiliguda	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
7	Koraput	3	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
8	Lamtaput	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Nandapur	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	5	1	11	2	1	1	5	2	-	5

While carrying out an analysis it is observed that: -

- Koraput block is served with the highest number of various categories of Banks (9), while Dasamantapur has the lowest (2) number of Banks.
- The branches of KPG bank are present in all the blocks, except Dasmantapur, Bandhugaon and Semiliguda whereas SBI branches operate in all the Blocks, except Dasamantapur, Laxmipur, Bandhugaon and Semiliguda blocks.

Storage, Market & Marketing Agencies

TABLE – XXV

Storage, Market & Marketing Agencies.

Sl no.	Name of the Block	Wholesale primary & students co-operative stores			Regional & Specialised commodity marketing societies		Central Co-operative Banks		Production of fish (in M.T)
		No of Stores	No. of Branches	Member-ship in Nos	No.of Societies	No.of Membership	No. of Branches	No. of Membership	
1	Dasamantpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.75
2	Laxmipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.30
3	Bandhugaon	5	9	4,969	-	-	-	-	35.76
4	Narayanpatna	2	2	1,270	-	-	-	-	87.42
5	Pottangi	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	12.05
6	Semiliguda	3	3	406	-	-	-	-	38.30
7	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.10
8	Lamtaput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.11
9	Nandapur	-	-	-	-	-	1	156	77.67
	Total	10	14	6,645	-	-	2	247	441.46

While analysing various aspects of the tabular information it is noticed that:-

- There are 24 no. of stores and branches, which constitute the formation of wholesale, Primary & students co-operative stores where the total no. of membership is 6,645.
- The existence of Regional Commodity Marketing Society is conspicuous by its absence in the entire ITDA area.
- There are 2 Central Co-operative Banks and its total membership is 7.
- Total fish production in the entire ITDA area is stated to be 441.46 metric tonne & which seems to be inadequate while considering the total population of 4,78,760 in the whole of ITDA area.

Market

Block wise weekly market of the area with location and day of sitting are stated below.

TABLE – XXVI

Block wise weekly market

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Market		
		No.	Location / Place	Day
1	Dasamantpur	6	1. Nandigaon 2. Girli 3. Dasmantapur 4. Dumbaguda 5. Badamguda 6. Podagada	Friday Saturday Friday Thursday Thursday Weekly market
2	Laxmipur	2	1. Laxmipur 2. Kakriguma	Saturday Monday
3	Bandhugaon	2	1. Kumbhariput 2. Bada sa palli	Saturday Newly formed
4	Narayanpatna	4	1. Lokesali 2. Kespavali 3. Dumriput 4. Mathalput	- - Saturday Thursday
5	Pottangi	4	1. Pottangi 2. Ralegeda 3. Pedapadu 4. Pukali	Thursday - Thursday -
6	Semiliguda	5	1. Kundli 2. Semiliguda 3. Dudhari 4. GunthagudaChowk 5. P. Renu	Friday Sunday Thursday Thursday Thursday
7	Koraput	3	1. Mathalput 2. Dumuri 3. Koraput	Thursday Saturday Sunday
8	Lamtaput	9	1. Jodaput 2. Bada Sagara 3. Onkadelli 4. Malhakum 5. Lamtaput 6. Paliba 7. Gunaripada 8. Hat Pella 9. Dabuguda	- - - - Saturday - Thursday Sunday -
9	Nandapur	6	1. Badal 2. Jollaput 3. Raising [Hatapada] 4. T. Thuba 5. Pujariput 6. Bailiguda	Wednesday Sunday Monday - Thursday Sunday
	Total	41		

- It is noted that 41 weekly markets are functioning in 9 blocks of Koraput I.T.D.A. areas.
- Considering the total number of villages [1231] the no. of markets seems to be inadequate.

Public Distribution System

Providing food security to the vulnerable people and maintaining food chain in the hunger prone areas is the prime responsibility of the Government. Public Distributing System aims at ensuring access to essential commodities to the people through fair price shops and maintaining transparency in the system of distribution.

TABLE – XXVII

Block wise Public Distribution System

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of BPL household	No. of AAY card holder	No. of Annapurna Card Holder	No. of APL household	No. of Mobile Van	No. of Dealer storage godown	No. of fair price shops.
1	Dasmanthpur	16,964	-	-	2,265	-	-	54
2	Laxmipur	10,374	2,656	101	1,269	-	Rice-38 Knt –58	58
3	Bandhugaon	9,223	3,119	88	-	-	2	75
4	Narayanpatna	10,092	-	-	-	-		57
5	Pottangi	13,486	-	-	2,300	-		38
6	Semiliguda	9,386	3,398	101	2,085	-	4	79
7	Koraput	11,578	3,704	117	-	-	2	90
8	Lamtaput	11,946	-	-	3,404	-	-	37
9	Nandapur	14,184	1,776	152	4,511	-	1	25
	Total	1,08,333	14,653	559	15,834	-		553

In analysing the tabular figures regarding public Distribution system of Koraput ITDA, the following points carry significance.-

- As per survey reports, there are as many as 1,08,333 families which have been identified under the BPL category in the entire ITDA area.
- Of the total BPL household of 1,08,333 families, 14,653(13.53%) families are provided with the facilities under AAY.
- It is significant to note that no BPL family has been provided with AAY facilities in Dasmanthpur, Narayanpatna, Pottangi and Lamtaput blocks.

Household, Cottage & Small scale industries

Different Industries in the Project area is given below.

TABLE – XXVIII
Household, Cottage & Small scale industries

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Household Industries	Cottage Industries	Small scale Industries	Large Industries	Small Business / veg cultivation & others	Total
1	Dasmanthpur	190	15	99	-	467	771
2	Laxmipur	1,064	-	-	-	192	1,256
3	Bandhugaon	41	-	-	-	-	41
4	Narayanpatna	1,274	-	-	-	-	1,274
5	Pottangi	363	-	60	-	27	450
6	Semiliguda	999	-	-	-	-	999
7	Koraput	2	-	-	-	9	11
8	Lamtaput	1,140	-	-	-	170	1,310
9	Nandapur	1,563	-	16	-	-	1,579
	Total	6,636	15	175	-	865	7,691

From the observations made from the tabular statement it is noticed that there is total number of 7,691 industries in the entire ITDA area which includes 15 cottage industries; 175 small scale Industries, 6,636 household industries, like goat rearing, fishery (pisciculture), edible fruit plantation, pottery, etc. and 865 other small business, vegetable cultivation etc.

Forestry

The Forest area constitutes 17,525 Hects. of the total area of ITDA. The forest produces two type of goods one is major and another is minor. The major product is timber, which includes sal, piasal, sagan, and the non-timber minor products are tamarind, myrobalan, addaleaves, sabai grass, bidi leaves, rauwolfia serpentina.

Sal forms the most important timber sleepers in large numbers which are supplied to railways. Mahua flowers is used for distillation in Koraput ITDA.

Koraput forest division came into existence through reorganisation of Forest Department, vide govt. of Orissa notification No. IF(A) 99-2003 – 13214/F&E dated 8.8.2003. The said forest division is stated to be under the administrative control of Koraput forest circle, which happens to be one of the eight forest circles framed within the entire forest department of Orissa- This forest Division is also included in the Koraput Revenue sub-division comprising of 6(six) ranges, 18 (eighteen) sections and 75 (seventy five) beats spread over 3,760 Sq.kms.

Although adversely affected by shifting cultivation (Podu) practised mainly by the local tribals till date, this forest division exhibits valuable tree species like sal, bamboo, peasal,

Tangini, Kendu, Haldu, Bandhan, Harida, Bahada, Anla etc. which comes up naturally all over the forest division. Besides, it also includes large patches of Teak and gambhari plantation. The barren hills of Koraput, Semiliguda and Balda ranges are presently given a cover mainly with exotic species like Accacia, chanunda, Eucalyptus etc.

The Major problems facing this forest division is that, the tribals in the entire area stick to devastating the natural and artificially (through plantation) created forests and use these for their earning by selling those in the form of fuel wood and charcoal, because the tribals of area have no alternative and regular source of earning. This results in a serious deterioration in the environment besides, giving rise to alarming effects Viz soil erosion and decrease in level of ground water level etc.

At present this forest division has taken up various schemes and projects under R.L.T.A.P which is aimed at improving the scope of forest cover in the form of natural artificial regeneration through active participation of the forest villagers and joint forest management.\

The extent of various categories of forest included in Koraput forest division is considered to be well below the goal (target) fixed by the national forest policy of 60% in this regard. The details of different forest type and the extent of area covering the same in given below:-

Classification of forest by legal status in Koraput

Sl no.	Classification of Forests	No.	Area in Sq. km.s
1	Reserved Forests	61	302.63
2.	Protected Reserved Forests	125	397,26
3.	Demarcated Protected forests	62	315,53
4.	Village forest	81	5.38
5.	Unclassified & other forests	-	410,71
	Total	329	1,430.50

While viewing the various categories of forest included in Koraput forest division the following points may be noted:-

- Considering the total area of 3,760 Sq. kms under this forest division only 1430.50 sq.kms have been proclaimed by the Koraput Forest Division, which forms the meagre 30% of the total area under this. This is well below the norms of forest area set as standard by the National Forest Policy.

- More number of village forests are to be formed with peoples participation (residing in the villages nearby the forest) for better management and protection of the said forests as well.
- Motivation and awareness programmes should be initiated among the rural people to refrain from destroying the forest and encourage them to adopt IGS and other schemes for the betterment of their surrounding and the mankind as a whole.
- Although not specifically mentioned it has been gathered that Koraput forest division derive revenue from minor forest produce (MFP) like: - sal seed, siali leaf, sal leaf, harida, Anla etc.

CHAPTER - V

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION

Development Status:

During 1990s, keeping in view the regional imbalances in Orissa, a Committee was constituted under the Planning and Coordination Development to probe into the development status of all blocks in the State. The report of the Committee was made available in September, 1994. The database as on the 31st March, 1992 was utilized for the purpose. The exercise was accomplished on the basis of as many as 11 criteria, such as (i) Density of Population per Sq. Km. (1991 Census), (ii) Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total Main Workers (1991 Census), (iii) Net area shown per agricultural worker, (iv) Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, (v) Percentage of cropping intensity, (vi) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census), (vii) No. of Primary Schools per lakh of population, (viii) Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads, (ix) Percentage of villages electrified, (x) Percentage of problem villages provided with safe drinking water facilities and (xi) No. of medical institutions per lakh of population. The Committee decided to utilize the above indicators in order to identify the level of backwardness or level of development of blocks. For overall measurement, Sudarshan and Iyengar method was employed. All 314 blocks of the State were categorized into 4 development groups, such as (A) Developed, (B) Developing, (C) Backward and (D) Very Backward.

After about one and a half decade, the categorisation and ranking might have undergone some changes due to different development initiatives, such as provision of more development inputs for very backward blocks, implementation of special schemes/ programmes, etc. but in the absence of any other reliable and latest exercise, we may utilize it for our purpose.

There are as many as 9 blocks within the jurisdiction of Koraput I.T.D.A. The relative development status of all blocks along with their rank as determined by Committee has been stated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Category	Rank
----------------	--------------------------	-----------------	-------------

1.	Koraput	C	165
2.	Pottangi	D	15
3.	Semiliguda	D	19
4.	Dasamantapur	D	14
5.	Lamtaput	C	86
6.	Nandapur	D	66
7.	Narayanpatna	D	9
8.	Lakshmipur	D	61
9.	Bandhugaon	D	11

It is revealed from the above table, that out of total number of 9 blocks only 2 are ‘backward’ and the rest 7 are rated as ‘very backward’.

UNDER SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP)

All the I.T.D.A.s in our country including that of Orissa, are regarded as autonomous bodies which have the foremost responsibility to transform policy issues and various options there of into action in TSP areas for the purpose of welfare and development of the tribal population. In fact, the ITDAs are the bases of inducing multi sectoral development inputs meant for tribal development for undertaking planned development of the people and the area included for such development in Koraput I.T.D.A, in form of funds have been made available under two major heads such as, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub plan (TSP) and the other being project under First Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution Koraput I.T.D.A has been established since 1979 and during this period the project has gone ahead in implementing various development programmes, under Income Generating Schemes (IGS), Infrastructural Development Programme (IDP), Programme under Individual Beneficiary oriented schemes (IBO), Community Benefit oriented schemes (CBO), Social Benefit oriented Programme, and schemes involving Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities – with a view to foresee the different aspects of various planned development interventions extended and given adequate effect under this I.T.D.A,. Sincere efforts have been made in analyzing and furnishing a true picture of the number of projects implemented during the last 5 years. For making the whole study convenient and representative, the programme interventions have been broadly classified into three main categories namely Income Generating Scheme (IGS) Infrastructure Development Scheme (IDS) and Information Education and Communication. (IEC).

Income Generating Schemes: -

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

IGS is an important scheme under which the I.T.D.A, Koraput has extended a good number of interventions in its project area for the development of the beneficiaries as its primary objective. However, it is felt essential to identify the specific sectors and the activities, undertaken through individual interventions which have been extended in favour of individuals and group in the tribal / rural sector during the last 5 years in order to have a clear view of the planned development interventions given effect in the project are. – the specific sectors under the cover of which various activities have been taken up under IGS are : -

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Cottage Industry
- Irrigation
- Soil Conservation
- Bankable schemes
- Support of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

In the present study, an attempt has been made to indicate yearly activities undertaken against each activity (sector-wise), Blocks covered (with name), No of village covered, No. of beneficiaries covered and the amount of expenditure incurred.

Agriculture:

So far as agricultural sector is concerned intervention has been made in one area, which is in the form of supply of agricultural implements. During the last five years, total amount of **Rs.23,61,547/-** has been spent towards supply of agricultural implements to 2572 beneficiaries.

Financial Years	Subsidiary component		Loan Component		Total	
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount of expenditure (Rupees)	No. of Beneficiary	Loan Amount (Rupees)	No. of Beneficiary	Amount Spent/Provided through Loan. (Rupees)
2001-2002	762	4,29,768	558	1,07,43,520	1,320	1,11,73,288
2002-2003	485	12,60,312	-	-	485	12,60,312
2003-2004	825	5,92,467	142	4,10,000	957	10,02,476

2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	500	0,79,000	-	-	500	79,000
Total expenditure	2,572	23,61,547	700	1,11,53,520	3,262	1,35,15,076

Horticulture:

It is observed that 3 specific interventions have been extended to the tribal people included in the BPL category in Koraput ITDA area viz: - 1) Banana Plantation; 2) Vegetable cultivation, 3) Pipal cultivation (Medicinal). Besides , interventions have also been extended to the beneficiaries, covered under other categories under this scheme.

Expenditure incurred under Horticulture during 2001-2006.

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial year	Subsidiary component							
	Plantation		Vegigable cultivation		Any other		Total	
	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount Spent	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount Spent	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount Spent	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount Spent
2001-2002	-	-	1500	6,60,152	-	-	1500	6,60,152
2002-2003	1000	25,00,000	1500	6,84,960	58	7,71,707	2558	39,56,667
2003-2004	960	34,49,000	1500	8,45,171	-	-	2,460	42,94,171
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	376	64,34,000	-	-	-	-	376	64,34,000
Total	2,336	1,23,83,000	4,500	21,90,283	58	7,71.707	6894	1,53,44,990

Contd.....

(Rs. In Lakh)

Financial year	Loan component								Grand Total	
	Plantation Banana		Pipal Cultivation medicinal		Any other		Total			
	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount of Loan	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount of Loan	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount of Loan	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount of Loan	No. of Benefi- cialry	Amount of Loan
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	6,60,152
2002-2003	254	18,85,850	-	-	-	-	254	18,85,850	2812	58,42,517

2003-2004	-	-	93	3,26,000	1	2500	94	3,28,500	2,554	46,22,671
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	64,34,000
Total	254	18,85,850	93	3,26,000	1	2,500	348	22,14,350	7,242	1,75,59,340

While analysing various interventions extended by the ITDA in different blocks, the observations made are as under:-

- Beneficiaries were provided with loan through the Banks (with reduced rate of interest) for raising Banana as well as Medicinal Plants. In the process, a loan amount of Rs. 18,85,850/- was made available to 254 beneficiaries for Banana Plantation and a further loan amount of Rs. 3,26,000/- was availed to 93 beneficiaries for growing Medicinal Plants.
- Financial aid was provided to the extent of Rs. 21, 90,283/- for vegetable cultivation during the financial years 2001-02 to 2003-04 (3 years) in which 4,500 beneficiaries were benefitted.
- An amount of Rs. 7,71,207/- was provided to 59 beneficiaries for cultivation of different crops during the financial years 2002-03 & 2003-04.

Animal Husbandry:

Tribal people in the ITDA area of Koraput district, like most other tribal people in other parts of the State are resort to goat & sheep rearing, Poultry and Pisciculture. Therefore, ITDA has extended 5 categories of activities, under Animal Husbandry Such as:- Milch Cow, Pisciculture, Goat Rearing, Dairy and Poultry. The beneficiaries have been provided with various facilities under the subsidiary schemes where the ITDA was directly involved in extending the financial support. The ITDA has extended the beneficiaries with the above facilities by arranging financial loan through various banks at a reduced rate of interest.

Financial Year	Subsidiary Component					
	Milchy Cow		Pisciculture		Total	
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs
2001-2002	-	-	2	6,000/-	2	6,000/-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	220	22,06,475/-	145	3,51,900/-	365	25,58,375/-

2004-2005	200	20,00,000/-	-	-	200	20,00,000/-
2005-2006	-	-	450	8,83,000/-	450	8,83,000/-
Total	420	42,06,475	597	12,40,900	1,017	54,47,375/-

Contd...

Financial Yaar	Loan Component								Grand Total	
	Diary			Pisciculture		Goat Rearing		Poultry		
	No. of Benefi cialry	Amoun t of Loan rate	No. of Ben efici alry	Amou nt of Loan rate	No. of Benef icialry	Amount of Loan rate	No. of Benefi cialry	Amount of Loan rate	No. of Benefi cialry	Amount of Loan rate
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1,60,000/-	11	1,66,000/-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	129	3,46,428/-	2	7,000/-	37	1,67,500/	95	3,48,750/-	628	34,28,053
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	20,00,000/-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	8,83,000/-
Total	129	3,46,428/-	2	7,000/-	37	1,67,500/-	104	5,08,750/-	1,289	64,77,053/-

While analysing the above tabular format the total number of beneficiaries were 1,017 who had availed the benefits. Total Rs. 54,47,375/- has been spent under the subsidiary component in which the ITDA has incurred the expenses. It is also observed that no activity has been under -taken during the financial year 2002-03.

Further, this ITDA has also provided other facilities to the beneficiaries by arranging loan for them through banks. In the table it is ascertained that total 1289 beneficiaries have availed loan amount of Rs. 64,77,053/-.

Cottage Industry

Koraput ITDA has been able to support appreciable number of beneficiaries in the cottage industry sector. In this sector financial assistance has been extended directly by ITDA through bank in Bee Keeping, Khali Stitching, Cotton cultivation, Mushroom Cultivation. The total no. of Beneficiaries were 1017 and in the process a total amount of Rs.54,47,375/- has been spent.

Financial Year.	Subsidiary Component							
	Bee Keeping		Khali Sticking		others		Total	
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount SpentRs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount of Loan rate
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	200	10,00,000/-	-	-	200	10,00,000/-
2005-2006	133	4,91,000/-	-	-	92	6,00,000/-	225	10,91,000/-
Total	133	4,19,000/-	200	10,00,000/-	92	6,00,000/-	425	20,91,000/-

Contd...

Financial Year.	Loan Component						Grand Total	
	Khali stitching		Cotton cultivation		Mushroom cultivation		No. of Beneficiary	Amount of Loan rate
	No. of Beneficiary	Amount of Loan rate	No. of Beneficiary	Amount of Loan rate	No. of Beneficiary	Amount of Loan rate		
2001-2002	57	7,14,500/-	28	6,13,800/-	-	-	85	13,28,300/-
2002-2003	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-	49	4,45,000/-	49	4,45,000/-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	10,00,000
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	10,91,000
Total	57	7,14,500/-	28	6,13,800/-	49	4,45,000/-	559	38,64,300

Bee Keeping, Khali Stitching, Cotton and Mushroom Cultivation and other schemes are included in the cottage industry. The main points of the table are -

- The Bee Keeping scheme was implemented only during the financial year 2005-06. The scheme was not undertaken right from 2001-02 to 2004-05.
- Khali Stitching scheme was introduced during 2001-02 and continued in 2004-05 and was discontinued in the rest of the years.
- Other schemes were given effect during 2005-06 and there was no activity from 2001-02 to 2004-05

- Cotton cultivation assistance was extended in form of loan through bank, during the financial year 2001-02 in which 28 beneficiaries, were involved who received a total loan amount of Rs.6,13,8000/-.
- Mushroom cultivation was introduced during the financial year 2003-04 by providing loan to 49 beneficiaries and a total loan amount of Rs. 4,45,000/- was made available to them. The said scheme was not continued thereafter.

Irrigation:

Under Irrigation sector ,the following activities are taken up during last five years.

Financial years	Construction of Diversion weir		Installation & Repair of LIP		D.P.sets with sprinklers		Total	
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	1215	60,14,400	-	-	-	-	1215	60,14,400
2002-2003	500	14,03,600	-	-	-	-	500	14,03,600
2003-2004	580	57,55,251	-	-	-	-	580	57,55,251
2004-2005	425	26,78,000	-	-	-	-	425	26,78,000
2005-2006	598	54,00,000	572	61,33,000	200	2,20,000	1370	1,17,53,00/-
Total	3318	2,12,51,260	572	61,33,000	200	2,20,000	4,090	2,76,04,260

From the tabular enumeration the following aspects carry significant importance.

- Construction of Diversion Weir scheme was introduced during the year of 2001-02 and was continued right up to the year, 2005-06 in which 3,318 beneficiaries were benefitted incurring a total amount of Rs. 2,125,260/-
- Installation and repair of L.I.P was taken up during the year 2005-06. A sum of Rs. 61,33,000/- was spent in the process and 572 beneficiaries were benefitted.
- Similarly supply of D.P. sets with sprinklers scheme was introduced during 2005-06. In the above scheme, 200 beneficiaries were benefitted and an amount of Rs. 2,20,000/- was spent.

Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes:

Under Miscellaneous Bankable Schemes, a number of beneficiaries have been provided with assistance in small business activities by linking them with loan from the Bank.

Financial	Small Business	Others	Total
-----------	----------------	--------	-------

Year	No. of Beneficiary	Total Loan Amount Rs.	No. of Beneficiary	Total Loan Amount Rs.	No. of Beneficiary	Total Loan Amount Rs.
2001-2002	60	2,89,250/-	-	-	60	2,89,250/-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	60	2,89,250/-	-	-	60	2,89,250/-

From the tabular analysis it can be easily seen that the ITDA, has provided facility to 60 beneficiaries in various pockets with the small business component by linking them with bank loan of Rs. 2,89,250/- during 2001-02.

Self Help Group (SHG)

The ITDA has spread its network of facilities through group mode by providing its assistance to the Self Help Groups (SHGs). From the tabular analysis it is revealed that during the financial year 2004-05 and 2005-06, the ITDA, Koraput has extended its financial assistance to 1968 beneficiaries of SHGs and have spent a sum of Rs. 18,67,000/- in the process.

Financial Years	Assistance for Activities under IGS			Total
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	15	1,50,000/-	15	1,50,000/-
2005-2006	1953	17,17,000/-	1953	17,17,000/-
Total	1968	18,67,000/-	1968	18,67,000/-

Infrastructure Development Scheme (IDS)

Infrastructure Development is also considered equally an important component, like Income Generating Scheme. This is because, in absence of any development infrastructure in the region, the linkage to support the feasibility of implementing IGS can never be possible. ITDA, Koraput has implemented a number of schemes in the project area namely Connectivity, Electricity, provision of Drinking water facilities, Education and other Infrastructures.

Various activities under each of the above infrastructure Development schemes that have been undertaken in the ITDA area, are discussed below;

- Connectivity
- Electricity
- Drinking Water
- Education
- Other Infrastructure

Connectivity

Connectivity plays a special role in the process of development and is considered as one of the key factors in the infrastructure development of a particular region. Realising this aspect, Koraput ITDA has given special emphasis in taking up construction of culverts and small bridges, village link roads in various interior pockets under its jurisdiction.

Financial years	Construction of culverts & small bridges		Construction of Village Link Roads		Total	
	No	Exp	No	Exp	No	Exp
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	03	8,00,000/-	11	6,00,000/-	14	14,00,000/-
2003-2004	-	-	7	15,80,900/-	7	15,80,900/-
2004-2005	-	-	19	22,00,000/-	19	22,00,000/-
2005-2006	-	-	1	11,82,000/-	1	11,82,000/-
Total	03	8,00,000/-	38	55,62,900/-	41	63,62,900/-

- The Table indicated above reveals that during the last 5 financial years 3 nos. of culverts and small bridges have been taken up in the ITDA area. A total amount of Rs. 8,00,000/- was spent during the financial year 2002-03.
- Similarly, 38 nos. of village link roads have been constructed in ITDA area connecting a considerable number of village roads. In the process, a total amount of Rs. 55,62,900/- was spent during the financial year from 2002-03 to 2005-06.

Electricity:

Electricity is considered as the most important and essential aspect for effecting development in the human society, especially in the interior rural areas. Considering this aspect, the ITDA, Koraput has successfully implemented this scheme in several interior areas of various blocks.

Financial years	Electrification of Tribal bust us		Electrification of school & Hosts of SSD Deptt.		Total	
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	9	23,66,057	11	2,83,900	20	26,49,957
2003-2004	5	13,33,413	-	-	5	13,33,413
2004-2005	13	40,98,000	9	2,65,000	22	41,24,500
2005-2006	-	-	7	1,74,000	7	1,74,000
Total	27	77,97,470	27	7,22,900	54	85,20,370

From the Table it is observed that

- From the financial year 2002-03 to 2004-05, the ITDA has provided electrification facilities to 27 Bustees in the rural interior pockets under its jurisdiction. In the process Rs.77, 97,470/- has been incurred by the ITDA.

While analysing the table given above it is indicated that electricity has been provided by ITDA Koraput in 27 Primary schools Hostels in various blocks. The total expenditure for the purpose was Rs.7, 22,900/-.

Drinking Water:

Provision of safe drinking water facility is the basic need of the humanity. Considering this important view point, the ITDA, Koraput has given top-most priority for providing safe drinking water facility in the project area. A total number of 1241 beneficiaries have been provided with safe drinking water in form of pipe water facilities, involving a total expenditure of Rs.56,20,627/- in the process. This facility was continued right from 2002-03 till 2005-06.

Financial Years	Sinking & repairing of Tube well		Sinking and repairs of Sanitary well		Pipe Water		Total	
	Phy	Exp	Phy	Exp	Phy	Exp	Phy	Exp
2001-2002	03	1,32,000	-	-	-	-	03	1,32,000/-
2002-2003	10	1,67,527	02	51,691	01	1,22,000	13	5,41,218
2003-2004	-	-	-	-	15	16,23,627	15	16,23,627
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	14	16,56,000	14	16,56,000
2005-2006	02	2,07,000	-	-	1211	22,19,000	1,213	22,19,000
Total	15	5,06,527	02	51,691	1241	56,20,627	1,258	59,71,845

- The table indicates that a total sum of Rs.51,691/- was spent during the year 2002-03 for sinking and repair of 2 nos. of sanitary well.

- In addition to it, sinking and repairing of 15 nos. of Tube wells was taken up during the financial year 2001-02; 2002-03 and 2005-06 in which an amount of Rs. 5,06,527/- was spent.

Education:

Education is an important and essential input for development. Considering this, the ITDA, Koraput has proceeded forward in providing 2 kinds of interventions in some remote areas of the region. These are as follows:-

- Construction & Repair of Hostels, School Building and Compound walls and
- Supply of water & Electrification of schools

Financial years	Construction & Repairs of Hostels, School Buildings compound walls.		Supply of Water & Electrification.		Total	
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	76	45,11,884	-	-	76	45,11,884
2002-2003	32	30,75,653/-	-	-	32	30,75,653/-
2003-2004	19	60,31,777/-	18	11,16,709/-	37	71,48,486
2004-2005	15	16,07,000/-	15	3,53,000/-	30	19,60,000/-
2005-2006	06	9,36,000/-	4	86,000/-	10	10,22,000/-
Total	148	1,61,62,314	37	15,55,709	185	1,77,18,023

- From the table it is noted that as many as 148 numbers of Hostels / School buildings have been repaired / constructed by the ITDA, during the last 5 years (2001-02 to 2005-06) in all the blocks and a total amount of Rs. 1,61,62,314/- have been spent. The tabular information further reveals that a total amount of Rs. 15,55,709/- has been spent towards supply of water and electrification work in the ITDA area during the financial year 2003-04 to 2005-06.

Other Infrastructures

Construction of Common Facility Centre:

Other infrastructures also plays an important role in the development process. Essential components like construction, repair & maintenance of I.A.Y. houses and construction of common facility centre in various Rural / Tribal pockets which encourages the tribal people (especially women) to come in contact with each other; and share knowledge imparted for their development

Financial years.	Construction of Common facility centre		Total	
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	01	1,92,000/-	01	1,92,000/-
Total	01	1,92,000/-	01	1,92,000/-

From the tabular analysis it is observed that ITDA, Koraput has constructed common facility centre during the financial year 2005-06 and total amount of Rs.1,92,000/- has been spent.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

While conducting an analysis of the tabular format it is observed as follows:-

Information, Education and communication being an extremely important means of generating awareness among the people on the various development programme, implemented by the Govt. from time to time. The ITDA, Koraput has tried its level best to make available this IEC component in the project area through 2(two) major programme, as follows:-

a) Computers Training for Tribal Youth

A total No. of 15 beneficiaries have been involved and a total expenditure of Rs.91,704/- was incurred in the process.

b) Vocational Training (Auto Electrical) for the Tribal Youth: -

Under this training scheme, a total no. of 37 youths have been imparted training and a total expenditure of Rs.4, 00,000/- was incurred .

Financial years	Computer Training for Tribal youth		Vocational Training to Auto electrical		Total	
	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp	Bene	Exp
2001-2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	15	91,704	-	-	15	91,704
2004-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	37	4,00,000/-	37	4,00,000/-

Total	15	91,704	37	4,00,000/-	52	4,91,704
-------	----	--------	----	------------	----	----------

Under the First Proviso to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution:

Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has allocated funds in form of assistance which is meant to be spent for specific purposes such as: construction and repair of existing schools hostels besides construction of Irrigation projects and improving connectivity through construction of roads and bridge projects etc. In case of ITDA, Koraput, categorically 4 specific activities have been undertaken which are as follows :

- I) Irrigation Project
- II) Roads and Bridges Project
- III) Repairs and Renovation of Schools & Hostels
- IV) Setting-up of Model Schools.

Irrigation Project:

The activities of ITDA, Koraput during the last 5 years have reflected that a single irrigation project was undertaken in one village in which a total amount of Rs. 16,50,000/- was spent. This fund has been utilised out of the assistance provided under Article 275 (I)

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Projects Covered	Amount of Expenditure (in lakhs)
2001-2002	Dasantapur, Bandhugaon, Semiliguda, Narayanpatna and Kraput	06	01	16.50
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	-	-	-	-
2005-2006	-	-	-	-
Total		06	01	16.50

Roads & Bridges Project:

Construction of roads / culverts, bridges and its repair & maintenance largely facilitates development of communication facilities. Keeping a close view on this account funds to the tune of Rs.285.48 lakh have been utilised by the ITDA, Koraput from assistance provided under Article 275(I) towards construction and repair of different roads and bridges.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Project covered	Amount of expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)
2001-2002	Semiliguda, Dasamantpur, Koraput, Nandapur	10	06	61.37

2002-2003	Dasmantapur, Nandapur, Pottangi, Bandhugaon	11	08	61.87
2003-2004	Dasmantapur, Similiguda, Laxmipur, Pottangi, Nandapur, Bandhugaon, Lamtaput & Narayan Patna	12	09	100.00
2004-2005	Narayan Patna	01	01	1.54
2005-2006	Dasamantapur, Narayan Patna, Laxmipur, Bandhugaon, Similiguda, Pottangi, Nandapur and Lamtaput	25	20	60.70
Total		59	44	2,85.48

While analysing the table furnished above, it is revealed that a total number of 44 roads and bridges have been constructed /repaired covering 9 blocks under Koraput ITDA.

Repairs and Renovation of Schools & Hostels:

It is heartening to note that for the purpose of repairing and renovating of various Schools and Hostels in the rural pockets, the total expenditure to the tune of Rs.87.07 lakh has been incurred. In the process, 71 villages have been covered and 18 numbers of schools and hostels have been constructed /repaired.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Hostel covered	Amount of expenditure (in lakhs)
2001-2002	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	Similiguda, Nandapur, Pottangi, Koraput	18	06	16.30
2004-2005	Laxmipur, Nandapur, Lamtaput, Bandhugaon, Koraput, Dasmantapur, & Semiliguda	16	05	25.00
2005-2006	Pottangi, Dasamantapur, Lamtaput, Narayanpatna, Bandhugaon, Semiliguda, Laxmipur, and Koraput	37	07	45.77
Total		71	18	87.07

Setting-up of Model Schools:

Construction of Model Schools is an important aspect in the scenario of rural areas belonging to the ITDA area in view of the fact that a definite guideline and indication are provided for setting up of such model schools. The ITDA, Koraput has taken steps accordingly and has constructed a total number of 6 model schools in Similiguda block. In the process a total amount of Rs.41,06,000/- has been spent for the purpose.

Financial Year	Block Covered	Village Covered	No. of Hostel covered	Amount of expenditure (in lakhs)
2001-2002	-	-	-	-
2002-2003	-	-	-	-
2003-2004	-	-	-	-
2004-2005	Semiliguda	02	05	31.06 lakhs
2005-2006	Semiliguda	01	01	10.00 lakhs
Total		03	06	41,06,000

Physical and Financial Achievement:

Scheme-wise Physical and Financial Achievement for last five years from 2001-02 to 2005-06

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)													
1.	Agriculture	1,320	1,11,73,288	485	12,60,312	957	10,02,476	-	-	500	79,000	3,262	1,35,15,076
2.	Horticulture	1500	6,60,152	2812	58,42,517	2,554	46,22,671	-	-	376	64,34,000	7,242	1,75,59,340
3.	Animal Husbandry	11	1,66,000/-	-	-	628	34,28,053	200	20,00,000/-	450	8,83,000/-	1,289	64,77,053/-
4.	Cottage Industry	85	13,28,300/-	-	-	49	4,45,000/-	200	10,00,000	225	10,91,000	559	38,64,300
5	Irrigation	1215	60,14,400	500	14,03,600	580	57,55,251	425	26,78,000	1370	1,17,53,00/-	4,090	2,76,04,260
6.	Miscellaneous Bankable Scheme	60	2,89,250/-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	2,89,250/-
7.	Self Help Groups (SHG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,50,000/-	1953	17,17,000/-	1968	18,67,000/-
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)													
8.	Connectivity	-	-	14	14,00,000/-	7	15,80,900/-	19	22,00,000/-	1	11,82,000/-	41	63,62,900/-
9	Electricity	-	-	20	26,49,957	5	13,33,413	22	41,24,500	7	1,74,000	54	85,20,370
10.	Drinking Water	03	1,32,000/-	13	5,41,218	15	16,23,627	14	16,56,000	-	22,19,000	-	59,71,845
11	Education	76	45,11,884	32	30,75,653/-	37	71,48,486	30	19,60,000/-	10	10,22,000/-	185	1,77,18,023
12	Common Facility Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	1,92,000/-	01	1,92,000/-
INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (IEC)													
13	Computer Training /Vocational training for Tribal Youths	-	-	-	-	15	91,,704	-	-	37	4,00,000/-	52	4,91,704
PROJECT UNDER FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION													
15	Project Under first Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	-	77.87	-	61.87	-	116.30	-	26.54	-	116.47	-	389.05

Allotment And Expenditure

(SCA to TSP and First Proviso to Article 275(1))

Year	Allotment			Expenditure		
	SCA	Under the first proviso to Article 275 (i)	Total	SCA	Under the first Proviso to Article 275(i)	Total
2001-2002	3,39,38,000/-	77,80,000/-	4,17,18,000/-	2,45,68,000/-	77,80,000/-	3,23,48,000/-
2002-2003	3,06,30,000/-	1,00,55,000/-	4,06,85,000/-	3,05,82,000/-	54,26,000/-	3,60,08,000/-
2003-2004	2,66,93,000/-	16,90,000/-	3,83,83,000/-	3,20,70,000/-	1,09,78,000/-	4,30,48,000/-
2004-2005	2,76,32,000/-	2,38,00,000/-	514,32,000/-	2,53,68,000/-	1,60,00,000/-	4,13,68,000/-
2005-2006	3,48,73,000/-	1,80,10,000/-	5,28,83,000/-	3,34,44,000/-	52,39,000/-	3,86,83,000/-
Total	15,37,66,000/-	7,13,35,000/-	22,51,01,000/-	14,60,32,000/-	4,54,23,000/-	19,14,55,000/-

CHAPTER –VI

CONCURRENT EVALUATION

Prior to taking up concurrent Evaluation we would like to mention here that a total member of 30 case studies have been collected in blocks of Koraput ITDA concerning various schemes / projects implemented, such as pump set; milch cow ; coffee and Bananna plantation, vegetable cultivation , bee keeping, goat rearing small business, pisciculture, seasonal business, ginger cultivation, N.T.F.P collection , manufacture of Bricks, etc. Out of the total number of 30 cases relieved under Income Generating Scheme (I.G.S) as many as 13 schemes have been sanctioned to individual beneficiaries whereas 17 schemes have been implemented through group mode. From the case studies collected it is clear that schemes like Horticulture, vegetable cultivation, goat / cow rearing and small business are popular among the beneficiaries covering as many as 24 cases.

While analyzing the schemes under I.G.S it is noticed that in almost all the cases the loan amount along with interest are yet to be repaid.

The main objective / purpose of the planned development intervention is to nurture a sense of responsibility among group of beneficiaries to actively participate in the development programmes. In view of the above, the current practice of sanctioning I.G.S. schemes in favour of Self Help groups or cluster instead of individuals is commendable. This approach can no doubt, go a long way in establishing a sense of common ownership and responsibility which is expected to play a significant role in the socio-economic development of tribals.

As a token of illustrative study of test cases, we are furnishing here under 10 case studies collected from the ITDA areas of Koraput taken up during the period of study.

Case Study –I

Mahatma Gandhi SHG constituted during the year 2002-03 in Janiguda village under Mastipur Gram Panchayat of Koraput Block. Total 13 tribal youths belonging to Paraja community formed a Self Help Group of their own by individual contribution of Rs.10/ each on 19-02-2002. This SHG constituted mainly by the encouragement and inspiration of the representatives of the Watershed Development Group, with a view to overcome the hazards of poverty and improve their economic status. In spite of strong will power, their hope of proceeding further in this direction met with serious set-back due to paucity of funds and illiteracy. Each member willingly decided to contribute a sum of Rs.10/- per month. Gradually, the members acquired the knowledge regarding the procedures relating to the formation of S.H.G. through the active guidance extended by the Area workers of the concerned Block.

After formation of the said S.H.G., the members were provided with a financial assistance of Rs.5,000.00 from the watershed fund. In addition to this, they were also advised by Govt. officials to adopt an improved form of vegetable cultivation. The S.H.G. started cultivating different kinds of vegetable in $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land using modern techniques. In the process, the group earned a total amount of Rs.8,000/- from vegetable cultivation in $\frac{7}{8}$ months time, thereby gaining a net profit of Rs.4,000/- per annum. The I.T.D.A, Koraput again provided a pump set at a subsidised rate to this S.H.G. for the purpose of improving their present form of cultivation. The group invested a sum of Rs.10,000/- from their total savings of Rs.12,000/- and purchased a pump set. Thereafter all the members of this group made a combined effort to concentrate on the improved form of cultivation over a wider stretch of land with a view to gain more profit out of it. The income of the S.H.G. started increasing slowly. On 26-04-2006, the S.H.G. applied for loan in a local Co-operative Bank and got a loan of Rs.24,000/-. Prior to this, during January, 2006 the members of the said SHG were imparted training on the techniques of bee keeping, production of honey by the I.T.D.A. Koraput in O.U.A.T, Bhubaneswar. In addition to this,

during March, 2006 the members of the S.H.G., after completion of their above training, were provided with the required bee boxes along with other equipments for production of honey. An amount of Rs.25,000/- was also made available to the group as an aid. At present, this S.H.G. group has been successful in producing “Honey” to the tune of 15 kgs. in the first phase and have been able to earn Rs.1500/- in the process. In addition to this, the group has been able to obtain a subsidy of Rs.10,000/- on 01.07.2006 and a further amount of Rs.30,000/- in 1.12.2006 through the I.T.D.A, Koraput under the “Micro-Credit System”. In the mean time, the S.H.G. has been capable of earning and has repaid an amount of Rs.16,000/- to the Co-operative Bank from which it had incurred a loan of Rs.24,000/- earlier. Besides, the Pass Book of the S.H.G. indicates a total saving of Rs.45,000/- and an additional amount of Rs.10,000/- stands as savings in the name of this S.H.G. Now, the members of this S.H.G. have taken a decision to install a Rice Mill by investing a sum of Rs.45,000/- which will include a part of their saving amount and the other part will be in the form of loan. Taking into account the overall development of this S.H.G, the local Co-operative Bank does not hesitate to provide financial assistance to them in form of loan.

From a close survey conducted by the Research wing, it has been ascertained that the per capita income of this S.H.G. members at present has reached a level of Rs.5,000/- to Rs.6,000/- per annum. If the efforts of the members in this S.H.G. continue in this manner and the government officials working in the I.T.D.A. keep a close watch on their activities, the economic standard of B.P.L. families will certainly improve.

Case Study – II

Shri Tula Choupadi is an inhabitant of Lenji Kundli village under Kundli GP of Similiguda Block. He belongs to Gadaba tribe. He is 36 years of age and is illiterate. He is married and is living with his family consisting of 5 members of whom 4 are adult (1 male & 3 females), besides a school going male child below 14 years. He has 10 cents of medium category land and he comes under BPL

group. He happens to be a member of “MAA MANGALA” SHG. He applied for a Milch Cow and after necessary verification, an amount of Rs.10, 000/- was sanctioned by the ITDA, Koraput with 100% subsidy and was made available to him through the Gram Sevak during September, 2005. It may be noted that the unit cost of the scheme was also Rs.10, 000/-.



The beneficiary fully utilized the money by purchase of a good variety Milch Cow. During field study it was found that the beneficiary had earned considerable income by selling milk and was able to increase the number of milch cow from one to three. Besides, he had a savings amounting to Rs.8,000/- in the Panchabati Gramya Bank, Similiguda. At present, he is able to send his child to school. He is also carrying out vegetable cultivation and is now able to maintain his family smoothly. In addition to this, he is now the the owner of 6 buffaloes, 10 goats & sheep and 10 cocks & hen. Shri Choupady was beaming with confidence when approached by the study team. He gave his future plans for more income through concentrated effort of his family. The beneficiary is continuing the scheme till date.

Case Study –III

Shri Dlanurjary Toklia lives in Lenji Kundli village in Kundli G.P. of Similiguda Block. He is aged about 35 years and has no educational qualification. He is married and lives with his family comprising of 6 members of which 4 are adults (2m & 2F) and 2 children below the age of 14 years. His primary occupation is cultivation. He is in possession of 8 acres of land of which 3 acres are irrigated and the rest 5 acres are unirrigated. Previously he had applied for a pump set under IGS scheme sponsored by ITDA, Koraput. ITDA provided Shri Toklia a loan amount of Rs. 10,000/- (with 50% Subsidy) under the “miscellaneous Bankable scheme” for purchase of a Pump set which was received by him. He had fully utilized the money and purchased a pump set of his own.



By using the above pump set, Shri Toklia has been able to cultivate his lands intensively. He has been able to deposit Rs. 30,000/- in his name in the S.B.I Similiguda. The advantageous effect of the above scheme can be viewed from the following results obtained by the beneficiaries.

- a) The irrigated land area increased from 3 to 5 acres.

- b) Generation of additional income.
- c) Increase in the number of buffaloes from 2 to 4 nos.

Shri Toklia in now capable of providing education to his children by sending them to school and has ensured a better standard of living. He is continuing with the scheme till now.

Case Study –IV

Shri Pratap
of Jokirigudad
Daleiguda
Similiguda
41 years of
belongs to
community.
married and
consists of 7



Disari (M)
village in
G.P. of
Block is
age. He
Paraja
He his
his family
members

out of which 6 are adults (3 males & 4 females) and a male child below 14 years of age. Shri Disari has a semi-pucca house over a plot of 2 cents. In addition to this, he has 3 acres of land (two acres irrigated & one acre non-irrigated). His main occupation is cultivation and subsidiary occupation is rearing of animals. Shri Disari happens to be a member of “Maa Mangala” SHG operating in the village. The net annual income of Shri Disari during last year was Rs. 25,000/- (Rs.20,000/- from cultivation and Rs. 5,000/- from Cow & Goat business). At present, 5 cows, 10 sheep, 2 goats and 10 poultry birds are in his possession.

Shri Disari had applied for assistance for raising coffee plantation over an area of 10 acres. After conducting necessary enquiry & scrutiny, ITDA, Koraput approved the supply of coffee seedling to Shri Disari under the IGS Scheme at subsidised rate through the Horticulture Department. The coffee

seedlings were made available to Shri Disari during the year 2005 which he planted in his 10 acres of land.

During the period of the case study, it was observed that the performance of the beneficiary was satisfactory which could be observed from the following facts.

- a) The Coffee plants have grown well up to a height of around 3fts and have borne good quality fruits without application of fertilizer.
- b) The beneficiary has deposited a sum of Rs. 12,000/- in his name in the SB Account of Panchabati Gramya Bank, Similiguda.
- c) He has been able to increase the number of his domesticated animals to 17 nos.

The beneficiary has not encountered any problem so far. Technical guidance is necessary for him from time to time. The beneficiary is also well aware of the scheme. This scheme has ensured him a better standard of living.

Case Study –V

Shri Chatura Jani belongs to Jauguda village in Koraput G.P. of Koraput block. His age is about 25 years and he is married. He belongs to Paroja community. His family consists of 3 members. His main occupation is cultivation and secondary is wage earning. He has studied upto 5th class. His child is going to school. He has a semi-pucca house. He has about two acres of medium category of irrigated land. The net income of the family during 2005-06 was. Rs. 22,500/- of which Rs. 20,000/- was from cultivation and Rs. 2500/- from wage earning and by selling domesticated animal. He has possessed 4 nos. of Bullock, 4 nos of Cow, 5 nos.of Pig and 10 nos.of poultry birds.

Shri jani had applied for financial assistance for undertaking vegetable cultivation and after due verification he was provided with financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- by the ITDA, Koraput through the WEO. The beneficiary fully utilised the amount immediately after the money was available to him.



Thereafter, the beneficiary is cultivating vegetables like Potato, Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Raddish, Carrot etc successfully besides, the usual cultivation of Paddy, ginger, Turmeric, garlick, chilli, green seisamum (Mandia) etc. Mandia is being cultivated in large scale by Shri jani. The financial return from the above cultivation has gone-up considerably. His income has been raised and he is enjoying a better standard of living. Positive aspects of the scheme can be analysed as follows.

- i) The area was suitable for the scheme.
- ii) The beneficiary was well aware of the scheme.
- iii) After getting profit from vegetable cultivation, the beneficiary is planning to go ahead with bee keeping and procurement business.

- iv) Timely provision of Technical know-how to the beneficiary by the authority.
- v) Periodic monitoring is regularly done by the authority.

Shri Chatura Jani has successfully utilised the above scheme.

Case Study –VI

Shri Intam Satin is an inhabitant of Badalioguda village in Pottangi G.P. of Pottangi Block. He is of about 32 years of age and belongs to Gadaba Community. His family consists of 5 members(3 males & 2 females). He is illiterate and has a semi-pucca house over an area of 3 cents. He has 3 acres of irrigated land. His principal occupation is Ginger cultivation and subsidiary occupation is animal rearing. He is in possession of 8 goats, 4 Bullocks and 10 Chicks.



Shri Intam satin had applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000/- and after necessary verifications, the ITDA, Koraput sanctioned an amount of Rs. 17,000/- in his favour which was made available to him in two instalments in the year 2002 at 50% subsidy.

During the period from 2001 to 2006 the beneficiary has made significant progress which can be very well judged from following achievements.

- a) Before 2001, Shri Satin had mortgaged 6 acres of his land for cultivation which he was able to release.
- b) He has a deposit of Rs. 6,000/- in the KPGB .
- c) He has increased Ginger cultivation in an area of 9 acres after release of his 6 acre of mortgaged land.He has also invested money in vegetable cultivation (Tomato, Potato chili, etc.) and getting good return from it.

The scheme is continuing at present and Shri Satin is able to spread his business in other aspects as well. His total income last year was Rs. 25,000/- (Rs.20,000/- from Ginger cultivation, Rs.5,000/- from veg. cultivation). He has been successful in improving his standard of living.

Case Study –VII

Shri Hari Pangi belongs to U. Barabaudha village in Kotia G.P. of potangi Block. He belongs to Kandha Community. Shri pangi is 28 years of age and is married. The total members of his family are 5 (2 males and 3 females including a school going girl child below 14 years of age). He has studied upto class II and has obtained horticulture training. He has a semi-pucca house of his own in a plot of 3 cents. He has 2.5 acres of low land (1 acre irrigated and the balance 1.5 acres non-irrigated).



Sri Pangi applied for financial assistance for banana cultivation. After necessary scrutiny the I.T.D.A, Koraput sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5,000/- in favour of Shri pangi (with 100% subsidy) during the year 2003 through the Gram Sevaka. He a utilised the full amount and reaised banana plantation thereafter..

Subsequently, the banana plantation gave him a good return. As a result, Shri Pangi was able to deposit an of Rs. 2,000/- in KPG Bank , Potangi in his name. The impact of the successful Banana plantation scheme can be judged from the fact Shri pangi had got Rs. 15,000/- from banana plantation during the last year. His total income during the same year was Rs.41,000/-from cultivation and animal rearing.

The positive aspects of the scheme is as follows.

- 1) Timely utilization of funds.
- 2) The area was Suitable for the scheme.
- 3) The beneficiary was fully aware of the scheme.
- 4) Timely monitoring was done by the authorities.

His standard of living has improved a lot after utilisation of the loan.

Case Study –VIII

Smt. Bharati Meleka aged about 32 years is married. She hails from gadiguda village in Balipeta G.P. of Narayanpanta Block. She belongs to the Kandha Community. The total numbers of family members is 5 of which 3 are adults (2 males & 1 female) and 2 are female children below 14 years of age who are attending school. Smt. Bharati meleka happens to be a member of VIKAS S.H.G. operating in her village. Her family has a house site of 2 cents on which they have a semi-pucca house. Besides, they have also 8 acres of low land in possession. The main occupation of her family is cultivation besides wage earning. The family has a total live stock of 8 goats, 7 cows and

5 fowls Smt. Bharati Meleka applied for financial assistance for goat rearing and after necessary scrutiny she was provided with Rs. 10,000/- by the ITDA, Koraput with 100% subsidy which was made available by the W.E.O, Narayan Patna on 23-12-2002. She fully utilized the money and purchased goats for rearing. However, the scheme was a failure one, which can be attributed to the following facts:-

- i) Failure in proper rearing.
- ii) Death of Majority of goats
- iii) Lack of proper marketing.

Case Study –IX

Smt. Palasa Kendurka, a married woman aged about 32 years resides in Dumsil village in Balipatna G.P. of Narayanpatna Block. She belongs to Kandha community. Her family consisting of 4 members including a school going male child below 14 years of age. She has own a semi- pucca house over a plot of 3 cents. In addition to this, they have also 8 acres of medium type of land. Their main occupation is cultivation and subsidiary occupation is daily wage earning.

Smt. Palsa Kendurka is also a member of “Maa Ganga” SHG. He applied for financial assistance for taking-up off vegetable cultivation. After careful scrutiny she was provided with financial assistance by the ITDA, Koraput of Rs. 10,000/- (100% subsidy) on 7.11.2002 by W.E.O, Narayanpatna. Smt. Palasa fully utilised the money and took up vegetable cultivation. Subsequently, the scheme proved to be failure due to following reasons:

- a) Poor quality vegetable seeds.
- b) Low productivity & low quality of vegetables.
- c) Lack of proper care for raising the vegetable plants.
- d) Subsequent low market value of vegetable.

Case Study –X

Shri Kartik Sirka belongs to Kangrapada village in lautaput G.P. of Koraput Block. He belongs to Gadaba community and is aged about 30 years. He is married and his total family member is 8 ,consisting of 6 adults (3 males & 3 females) besides 2 children (1male &1 female). Cultivation is his main occupation and daily wage earning is his subsidiary occupation. The family has a semi-pucca house built over a plot of 3 cents. In addition to it, they have also 0.50 acre of low, non-irrigated land in their possession. They have 1 cow, 1 bullock & 3 fowls.

Shri Kartik Sirka applied for financial assistance from the ITDA, Koraput for raising cashew plantation. An assistance of Rs. 10,000/- (in form of seedlings & fertiliser with 100% subsidy) was provided to Shri Sirka by the ITDA on 15.009.2006. Shri Sirka raised the cashew plantation but it seems a failure one for the reasons as follows.

- 1) Heavy mortality of seedlings due to drought
- 2) Lack of training in raising the plants
- 3) Lack of interest in maintenance of seedlings/proper care.

CHAPTER-VII

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Under SCA to TSP)

Taking into consideration the factors contributed to the prospects and threats prevailing in the entire ITDA area, it is envisaged that land and forest based development efforts. The varied strategy likely to be adopted are as follows:

- a) Reclamation, development and mobilization of natural recourses like land, forest and water.
- b) Optimization use of local resources pertaining to land forest produce for obtaining suitable return through use of natural skills, technology, and inputs with enhanced profit through valued addition of commodities.
- c) Explaining traditional skills and providing adequate opportunity in obtaining new skills and technology through the process of demonstration and training which will be successful in mobilisation human skill resources through capacity building.
- d) To make provision for effective and adequate infrastructure facilities which will generate additional income and employment as well.
- e) To ensure people's participation effectively thereby involving traditional leaders and elected representatives of Panchyat Raj Institutiions and
- f) Adopting the method of cluster, village community and group approach going priority to BPL families over others.

Various schemes and activities under different sectors with anticipated results are being presented as follows:-

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES (IGS)

1. AGRICULTURE:

Keeping in line with the main profession of agriculture in our country, agriculture happens to be the principal source of income of the tribal people of the ITDA, Koraput area. In case they are fed-with the improved and modern form of technology for taking up agriculture there will not be no much doubt in anybody's mind that agriculture will continue to be the predominant pattern in their economy for a very long time ahead. Basing on agricultural firms practiced, the tribal communities can be grouped in two major categories. The first category is comprised of those tribal who are traditionally shifting cultivators and few who carry on to wet cultivation in the bottom lands in the waterlogged valleys and in the allotted government lands. The other category comprises the best of the other tribal people inhabiting areas where there is sufficient suitable land for agriculture practise settled cultivation. However agriculture taken uplay the tribal population in the area is affected by uneconomic and less productive land holding, undulated land surface, inadequate irrigation facilities besides use of traditional skill, and age old technology. High and medium land constitute the major portion of agricultural land and that 65% of the total cultivable land is used for growing single crop i.e. Paddy. The percentage of cultivable lands irrigated is extremely low.

Basing on the above facts it can be very well assessed that the development of the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population will depend largely on development of agriculture aimed at maximum utilisation of land and higher financial return through introduction of modern agricultural technologies and methods. Introduction of various agricultural programme, will be the objective for diversification of cropping pattern, induction of cash crops etc besides enriching the tribal cultivators through crop demonstration and training programmes on latest modern implements. Intensive cultivation of land will result in generating employment and additional income.

It will not be out of place to mention here that tribal women in their society play a significant role in assisting their male counter parts in agricultural operations and in the decision-making process in various important aspects in their

household. As such, tribal women's participation in training and demonstrations programmes, along with male member should not be overlooked. Secondly, majority of the tribal communities enjoy long festive occasion between the months of January and March every year. Such period they refrain from work and observe such festive occasions. This should be borne in mind while implementing the schemes.

Action programme proposed for agricultural development will comprise of demonstration, multi-crop technique, dry farming, training in modern techniques and provision of irrigation facilities etc.

GROUNDNUT DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct groundnut demonstration & equip the tribal farmers with improved and modern techniques of cultivation. Seed and other input assistance to the tune of **Rs.1200/-** per demonstration in an area of AC.0.50 will be provided by the ITDA and the labour cost will be borne by the beneficiary. In a cluster 25 beneficiaries will be covered. Block wise total financial requirement will be as follows:-

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasantapur	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
4.	Narayanpatria	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
5.	Potangi	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
6.	Similiguda	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
7.	Koraput	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63

9.	Nandapur	(100) 1.20	1.26	1.32	1.39	1.46	6.63
	TOTAL	(900) 10.80	11.34	11.88	12.51	13.14	59.67
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

MAIZE DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 100 nos. of demonstration programmes each in an area of AC.0.50 in each block in rain-fed areas with a view to train the tribal farmers with the available modern techniques for growing hybrid maize. The assistance in form of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to each farmer for conducting demonstration programme will be of worth **Rs.800/-** per 0.50 Acre. In a cluster, 25 farmers will be covered. Block wise total financial requirement will be as follows.

Year wise requirement of funds for five years

(Rs.in

lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasantapur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
4.	Narayanpatria	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
5.	Potangi	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
6.	Similiguda	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
7.	Koraput	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
9.	Nandapur	(100) 0.80	0.84	0.88	0.92	0.97	4.41
	TOTAL	(900) 7.20	7.56	7.92	8.28	8.73	39.69
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

It is being suggested to conduct demonstration of Arhar in an area of 0.50 Ac.each and overall 100 demonstrations in each block with the input assistance (seeds, fertilizers pesticides etc.)wroth of **Rs.1000/-**will be taken up. In a cluster 25 farmers will be covered. Year wise financial requirement of fund is given below.

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Block	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Dasantapur	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
4.	Narayanpatria	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Potangi	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Similiguda	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7.	Koraput	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
9.	Nandapur	(100) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
	TOTAL	(900) 9.00	9.45	9.90	10.44	10.98	49.77
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held) in area of 0.50 acre each</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

RAGI DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to conduct 100 demonstration programmes of Ragi in each Block in an area of 0.50 acre each. The assistance per demonstration will include cost of seeds,

fertilizers, pesticides etc. worth of **Rs.500/-**. Year wise financial requirement of fund is given below.

**Year wise requirement of funds for five years
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
4.	Narayanpatria	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
5.	Potangi	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
6.	Similiguda	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
7.	Koraput	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
9.	Nandapur	(100) 0.50	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	2.68
	TOTAL	(900) 4.50	4.77	4.86	4.95	5.04	24.12
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held) in area of 0.50 acre each</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

MAIZE & ARHAR DEMONSTRATION:

There is a planned proposal to held maize followed by Arhar demonstration in an area of 0.50 acre per plot. The input assistance comprising seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc will be worth **Rs.2000/-** per demonstration. The beneficiaries will bear the labour cost. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:-

**Year wise requirement of fund for five years
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
4.	Narayanpatna	(50)1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
5.	Potangi	(50)1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Similiguda	(50)1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7.	Koraput	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
8.	Lamtapat	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
9.	Nandapur	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
	TOTAL	(750) 15.00	15.75	16.50	17.34	18.24	82.83
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held) in area of 0.50 acre each</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

PADDY FOLLOWED BY BLACK GRAM:

There is a proposal to held demonstration on paddy followed by Black gram. It is calculated that the input assistance comprising of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. will be **Rs.2000/-** over an area of 0.50 Acre per demonstration. The labour cost will be borne by the beneficiaries. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:-

**Year wise requirement of funds for five years
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>							
Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
2.	Laxmipur	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
3.	Bandhugaon	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53

4.	Narayanpatna	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
5.	Potangi	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
6.	Similiguda	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
7.	Koraput	(50) 1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
9.	Nandapur	(100) 2.00	2.10	2.20	2.31	2.43	11.04
	TOTAL	(650) 13.00	13.65	14.30	15.04	15.82	71.81
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held) in area of 0.50 acre each</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

FARMER'S TRAINING:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before demonstration of different crops to get the tribal farmers on new/modern techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of 2 days duration for 50 farmers in a batch at a cost of **Rs.10,000/-** towards expenditure to be incurred on providing lunch, incentive allowance, honorarium, training materials and miscellaneous expenses etc. Altogether 45 programmes will be organised every year. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:-

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Block	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Dasantapur	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Laxmipur	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Bandhugaon	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Narayanpatna	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
5.	Potangi	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

6.	Similiguda	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
7.	Koraput	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
8.	Lamtaput	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9.	Naudapur	(5) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	TOTAL	(45) 4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	22.50
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of batches)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

EXPOSURE VISIT:

Exposure visit will be arranged for 50 farmers in a batch for 2 days in various Blocks at a unit cost of **Rs.25,000/-** to cover up provision of daily allowance, fare and miscellaneous expenses. Block wise and year wise requirement of funds will be as follows:-

Year wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Laxmipur	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
3.	Bandhugaon	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
4.	Narayanpatna	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
5.	Potangi	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
6.	Similiguda	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
7.	Koraput	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
8.	Lamtaput	(1) 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.25
9.	Naudapur	(2) 0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	TOTAL	(12) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of batches)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

Scheme-wise & Block-wise requirement of funds under Agriculture sector for the year 2007-08

Scheme										
Sl. No.	Block	Groundnut demonstration	Maize demonstration	Arhar Demon.	Ragi Demon.	Maize & Arhar Demon	Paddy followed by Black gram Demon	Farmer's Training	Exposure Unit	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(100) 2.00	(5) 0.50	(2) 0.50	8.50
2.	Laxmipur	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(50) 1.00	(5) 0.50	(2) 0.50	7.50
3.	Bandhugaon	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(50) 1.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	7.25
4.	Narayanpatna	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(50) 1.00	(100) 2.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	7.25
5.	Potangi	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(50) 1.00	(50) 1.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	6.25
6.	Similiguda	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(50) 1.00	(50) 1.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	6.25
7.	Koraput	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(50) 1.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	7.25
8.	Lamtaput	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(100) 2.00	(5) 0.50	(1) 0.25	8.25
9.	Nandapur	(100) 1.20	(100) 0.80	(100) 1.00	(100) 0.50	(100) 2.00	(100) 2.00	(5) 0.50	(2) 0.50	8.50
Total		(900) 10.80	(900) 7.20	(900) 9.00	(900) 4.50	(750) 15.00	(650) 13.00	(45) 4.50	(12) 3.00	67.00

Block wise & year-wise Requirement of fund under Agriculture sector for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	8.50	8.88	9.24	9.64	10.07	46.33
2.	Laxmipur	7.50	7.83	8.14	8.49	8.86	40.82
3.	Bandhugaon	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
4.	Narayanpatna	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
5.	Potangi	6.25	6.53	6.79	7.09	7.40	34.06
6.	Similiguda	6.25	6.53	6.79	7.09	7.40	34.06
7.	Koraput	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
8.	Lamtaput	8.25	8.63	8.99	9.39	9.82	45.08
9.	Nandapur	8.50	8.88	9.24	9.64	10.07	46.33
	TOTAL	67.00	70.02	72.86	76.06	79.45	365.39

HORTICULTURE:

The role of horticultural plantation scheme is considered to be a successful & lasting solution for prevention of podu (shifting cultivation) which is a familiar activity among the tribal population. However, the tribal people have sentimental attachment with the fruit bearing trees, which are spared while making clearing in podu cultivation. They are interested in planting fruit-bearing trees in their backyards and in the clearings. In addition to cultivation, vegetable cultivation including off-season vegetables has attracted the attention of tribal people and have gained popularity as well. In the absence of irrigation facilities they are found growing vegetables on riverbeds also. In the mean time, there is a growing demand for vegetables in view of installation of new industries and opening of mining activities in the areas concerned. Keeping these aspects in view, sincere attempts are made for value-based vegetables and cash crops to derive considerable income by sale through a wide net-work of marketing nexus. The following programmes are being proposed for taking up in various blocks of ITDA area.

PLANTATION OF FRUIT TREES:

It is a well-known fact that the tribals in hilly regions resort to “Podu” (Shifting) cultivation. As such, plantation of various fruit bearing trees in Podu devastated areas have been considered a befitting solution for restricting the tribal population from taking-up podu cultivation. There is large extent of areas in almost all the blocks under ITDA, Koraput where shifting cultivation is observed to be rampant. In view of the same, it is proposed to take-up Banana (DC), Banana (Champa), and Kagzilime plantation programmes in the various areas of each Block as per the guidelines prescribed by the Government. The cost of population of Banana (DC), Banana (champa) and kagzilime has been fixed at Rs.17, 000/-, Rs.7, 700/- and Rs.8, 200/- respectively per acre. Block wise requirement of funds will be as follows during 2007-08.

Block-wise requirement of funds under plantation of fruit trees for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Block	SCHEME							
		Banana (D.C)		Banana (Chamapa)		Kagzilime		Total	
		Phy (AC)	Financial	Phy (AC)	Financial	Phy (AC)	Financial	Phy (AC)	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dasmantapur	(20)	3.40	(20)	1.54	(10)	0.82	(50)	5.76
2.	Laxmipur	(20)	3.40	(20)	1.54	-	-	(40)	4.94
3.	Bandhugaon	(20)	3.40	(20)	1.54	-	-	(40)	4.94
4.	Narayanpatna	(10)	1.70	(10)	0.77	(10)	0.82	(30)	3.29
5.	Potangi	(10)	1.70	(10)	1.54	-	-	(30)	3.24
6.	Similiguda	(10)	1.70	(10)	0.77	-	-	(20)	2.47
7.	Koraput	(10)	1.70	-	-	-	-	(10)	1.70
8.	Lamtaput	(20)	3.40	(20)	1.54	(10)	0.82	(50)	5.76
9.	Naudapur	(20)	3.40	(20)	1.54	(10)	0.82	(50)	5.76
	Total	(140)	23.80	(130)	10.78	(40)	3.28	(325)	37.86
<i>(figures within brackets indicate area in acres)</i>					<i>PT- Physical Target FT- Financial Target</i>				

Requirement of funds under plantation of fruit trees for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	5.76	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	31.83
2.	Laxmipur	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	6.01	27.31
3.	Bandhugaon	4.94	5.19	5.45	5.72	6.01	27.31
4.	Narayanpatna	3.29	3.45	3.62	3.80	3.99	18.15
5.	Potangi	3.24	3.40	3.57	3.75	3.94	17.90
6.	Similiguda	2.47	2.59	2.72	2.86	3.00	13.64
7.	Koraput	1.70	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.07	9.41
8.	Lamtaput	5.76	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	31.83
9.	Naudapur	5.76	6.05	6.35	6.67	7.00	31.83
	TOTAL	37.86	39.76	41.74	43.83	46.02	209.21
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held) in area of 0.50 acre each</i>					<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>		

GINGER & TURMERIC DEMONSTRATION:

It is proposed to introduce ginger and turmeric under vegetable cultivation using modern inputs and scientific techniques. These are considered more remunerative because of comparative low labour cost and low investment as well. The farmers will be supplied with inputs, rootstock along with required technical guidance through demonstration. It proposed to start the scheme with 1000 units in the year 2007-08 with the under mentioned financial requirement **Rs.500/-** per unit. This programme will be executed through SHGs.

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund for five years with physical target for 2007-08 (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	2007-08		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
		PT	FT					
1	Dasantapur	200	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
2.	Laxmipur	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
3.	Bandhugaon	150	0.75	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
4.	Narayanpatna	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5.	Potangi	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
6.	Similiguda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lamtapat	150	0.75	0.79	0.83	0.87	0.91	4.15
9.	Nandapur	200	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.22	5.53
	Total	1000	5.00	5.24	5.51	5.80	6.09	27.64

OFF-SEASON VEGETABLE CULTIVATION:

It is worth mentioning here that through the introduction of off-season vegetable cultivation, the tribal farmers will be highly benefitted from this scheme as it will generate additional income by way of sale of off-season vegetables at a comparatively higher rate/price than in the normal season. Each tribal farmer will be provided with seeds fertilizers & pesticides at a worth of **Rs.500/-**. It is proposed to cover 500 farmers in all Blocks during the year 2007-08 with the following financial requirement:

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund for five years with physical target for
2007-08 (2007-08 to 2011-12)**

Sl. No	Block	2007-08		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
		PT	FT					
1	Dasmantapur	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
2.	Laxmipur	50	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
3.	Bandhugaon	50	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	1.35
4.	Narayanpatna	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
5.	Potangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Similiguda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lamtaput	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
9.	Nandapur	100	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	2.76
	TOTAL	500	2.50	2.60	2.74	2.88	3.02	13.74
<i>PT- Physical Target</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>				
<i>FT- Financial Target</i>								

FARMER'S TRAINING PROGRAMME:

It is proposed to conduct training programme before demonstration to equip the tribal farmers with the latest form of new and advanced techniques of cultivation. The training programme will be of one day duration with 30 farmers in one batch at a unit cost of **Rs.10,000/-** towards meeting the expenses of lunch and miscellaneous expenses. All the programmes will be organised every year. The financial requirement for 5 years will be as follows:-

**Year wise requirement of funds for five years
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
2.	Laxmipur	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15

3.	Bandhugaon	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
4.	Narayanpatna	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
5.	Potangi	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
6.	Similiguda	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
7.	Koraput	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
8.	Lamtaput	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9.	Naudapur	(30) 0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
	TOTAL	(270) 0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.35
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate no. of demonstrations to be held)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

Block-wise & Scheme-wise Requirement of fund under Horticulture for the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Scheme	Dasmantapur	Laxmipur	Bandhugaon	Narayanpatria	Potangi
1	Plantation of fruit trees	5.76	4.94	4.94	3.29	3.24
2	Demonstration of turmeric & ginger	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.50
3	Off-season vegetable cultivation	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	-
4	Cost of Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Total	7.29	5.72	5.97	4.32	3.77

Contd.....

Sl. No	Scheme	Similiguda	Koraput	Lamtaput	Naudapur	TOTAL
1	Plantation of fruit trees	2.47	1.70	5.76	5.76	37.86
2	Demonstration of turmeric & ginger	-	-	0.75	1.00	5.00
3	Off-season vegetable cultivation	-	-	0.50	0.50	2.50
4	Cost of Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.27
	Total	2.50	1.73	7.04	7.29	45.63

ABSTRACT

Requirement of funds under Horticulture for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	7.29	7.65	8.03	8.44	8.86	40.27
2.	Laxmipur	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	31.57
3.	Bandhugaon	5.97	6.27	6.58	6.90	7.24	32.96
4.	Narayanpatna	4.32	4.52	4.75	4.99	5.24	23.82
5.	Potangi	3.77	3.95	4.15	4.36	4.58	20.81
6.	Similiguda	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
7.	Koraput	1.73	1.82	1.91	2.00	2.10	9.56
8.	Lamtaput	7.04	7.39	7.76	8.15	8.55	38.89
9.	Nandapur	7.29	7.65	8.03	8.44	8.86	40.27
	TOTAL	45.63	47.87	50.26	52.78	55.40	251.94
<i>(Figures within brackets indicate physical target)</i>				<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>			

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

It is a common scenario in rural belts that the tribal people are familiar with live stock for fulfilling their own consumption and for sacrificial purposes attached to their religious rites and some others offer cattle goat and sheep as a compensatory price to the tribal bride's family during marriage. The present planning is aimed at improving the economic condition of the BPL families in particular and other marginal & small farmers through different Animal Husbandry programmes. A group of beneficiary will be provided with training for generating income through various schemes of the programme. The geographical features and surrounding conditions is suitable for schemes such as, poultry, goat rearing, Dairy, fodder development. In view of ever increasing demand of animal products due to setting up of industries in the area, marketing will not be a problem. This scheme will be implemented through SHGS.

Requirement of funds for Animal rearing during 2007-08

Sl. No	Block	Dairy farm	Goat rearing	Poultry farm	Fodder development	Training cost	Total cost
1	Dasmantapur	-	3.00	0.50	-	0.35	3.85
2	Laxmipur	1.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.35	4.35
3.	Bandhugaon	-	2.00	1.00	-	0.35	3.35
4.	Narayanpatna	-	2.00	1.00	-	0.35	3.35
5.	Potangi	0.50	2.00	1.00	-	0.35	3.85
6.	Similiguda	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.35	3.35
7.	Koraput	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	0.35	3.35
8.	Lamtapat	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.35	3.35
9.	Nandapur	1.00	2.00	-	0.50	0.35	3.85
	TOTAL	5.00	15.00	6.50	3.00	3.15	32.65

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund for Animal rearing during five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	3.85	4.02	4.20	4.39	4.59	21.05
2.	Laxmipur	4.35	4.55	4.76	4.98	5.21	23.85
3.	Bandhugaon	3.35	3.50	3.65	3.81	3.98	18.29
4.	Narayanpatna	3.35	3.50	3.65	3.81	3.98	18.29
5.	Potangi	3.85	4.02	4.20	4.39	4.59	21.05
6.	Similiguda	3.35	3.50	3.65	3.81	3.98	18.29
7.	Koraput	3.35	3.50	3.65	3.81	3.98	18.29
8.	Lamtapat	3.35	3.50	3.65	3.81	3.98	18.29
9.	Nandapur	3.85	4.02	4.20	4.39	4.59	21.05
	TOTAL	32.65	34.11	35.61	37.20	38.88	178.45

MEDICINES FOR ANIMAL CARE:

The Animal Husbandry Department and veterinary Department both look after the health care of animals in order to keep them free from diseases for increasing productivity and minimise the case of mortality. As such, it is proposed to strengthen the local veterinary Institutions with financial assistance to meet the expenses on medicines through A.I. centre & mobile units.

Block-wise requirement of funds to Veterinary Institutions for medicines & Animal care for 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Disease control through A.I centre	Health control through mobile unit	Total
1	Dasmantapur	0.30	0.60	0.90
2.	Laxmipur	0.50	0.50	1.00
3.	Bandhugaon	0.30	0.50	0.80
4.	Narayanpatna	0.50	0.50	1.00
5.	Potangi	0.30	0.500	0.80
6.	Similiguda	0.50	0.50	1.00
7.	Koraput	0.50	0.65	1.15
8.	Lamtaput	0.30	0.50	0.80
9.	Nandapur	0.30	0.60	0.90
	TOTAL	3.50	4.85	8.35

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for medicines for five years (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
2.	Laxmipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Bandhugaon	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00
4.	Narayanpatna	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5.	Potangi	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00
6.	Similiguda	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7.	Koraput	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	5.75
8.	Lamtaput	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	4.00
9.	Nandapur	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
	TOTAL	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	41.75

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)
under Animal Husbandry**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	4.75	4.92	5.10	5.29	5.49	25.55
2.	Laxmipur	5.35	5.55	5.76	5.98	6.21	28.85
3.	Bandhugaon	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.61	4.78	22.29
4.	Narayanpatna	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.81	4.98	23.29
5.	Potangi	4.65	4.82	5.00	5.19	5.39	25.05
6.	Similiguda	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.81	4.98	23.29
7.	Koraput	4.50	4.65	4.80	4.96	5.13	24.04
8.	Lamtapur	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.61	4.78	22.29
9.	Nandapur	4.75	4.92	5.10	5.29	5.49	25.55
	TOTAL	41.00	42.46	43.96	45.55	47.23	220.20

IRRIGATION

It is important to provide proper and adequate irrigation facility for overall agricultural development which assists in multiplication of crops through boosting up of agricultural production thereby creating opportunity for full time employment as well. At present, around 25% of the cultivable area is indicated as irrigated leaving the rest of the land holding under the mercy of irregular rainfall. There are a lot of hilly streams which flows in the hilly tracts, the water of which can be successfully utilised for cultivation through construction of Diversion weir & field channels, construction of check Dams and irrigation channels for the cultivable lands on the valleys / low lands. All I.Ps can be constructed to preserve water source and later on utilise the same through construction of channels for irrigation purposes.

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Construction of Diversion weir/Check Dams with field channels/irrigation channels (New)

Installation of new D/W and check Dams (with field/irrigation channels) will be taken up by ITDA through the appropriate authority for the purpose. It is proposed to take up 18 such projects during 2007-08 spread over various blocks besides renovation of 3 existing diversion weirs in 3 places of koraput Block.

Installation of M.I.P (New)

It is also proposed to install a single M.I.P (new) in Gadinguda GP of Dasmantapur Block during 2007-08 also. The details of requirement of funds for construction of D/W and check Dams with field/irrigation channels are given in the statement below.

Statement showing different irrigation schemes to be implemented in various villages / G.P.S in different blocks during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Name of the work	Location		Estimated cost
			G.P.	Village	
1.	Dasmantpur	Construction of D/W with field channels -do- M.I.P	P. Phulbadi	B.Miliguda	2.00
			Mujomga	Dhaiguda	2.00
			Gadiaguck	Tikriguda	5.00
				Total	9.00
2.	Laxmipur	Construction of D/W with field channels -do- construction of check Dams with irrigation channels	Kalinga	Minapai	2.00
			Bhitaguda	Charada	2.00
			Burja	Budasankla	2.00
				Total	6.00
3.	Bandugaon	Construction of D/W with field channels -do-	Kumbhariput	Tikrapada	2.00
			Nilabadi	Chekapadu	2.00
				Total	4.00
4.	Narayanpatna	Construction of D/W with field channels -do-	Borigio	Nalpadu	2.00
			Talagumandi	Bala	2.00
				Total	4.00

5.	Lamtaput	Construction of D/W with field channels	Baramaliput	Lamunda	2.00
		-do-	Tusuba	Sanasagar	2.00
		-do-	Umbel	Tentulipara	2.00
				Total	6.00
6.	Potangi	Construction of D/W with field channels	B/F Talaguluru	Tumbiguda	<u>29.00</u> 2.00
		-do-	Deapatangi	Karanjguda	2.00
		-do-	Petrode	Teda	2.00
				Total	6.00
7.	Similiguda	Construction of D/W with field channels	Guthaput	Hadiguda	2.00
		-do-	Khudi	Kaukadambo	2.00
		construction of check Dams with irrigation channels	Sorisapadar	Jamukota	2.00
				Total	6.00
8.	Koraput	Renovation of D/W with f. Channels	Kendar	Dakara	1.50
		-do-	Mahadeipur	Rengaguda	1.50
		-do-	Umuri	Chhappar	1.00
				Total	4.00
				G. Total	45.00

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under Irrigation

Sl. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	9.00	9.45	9.92	10.41	10.93	49.71
2	Laxmipur	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
3.	Bandhugaon	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
4.	Narayanpatna	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
5.	Potangi	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
6.	Similiguda	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
7.	Koraput	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
8.	Lamtaput	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
9.	Nandapur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	45.00	47.25	49.59	52.06	54.63	248.53
					<i>(Increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>		

INDUSTRY

Koraput ITDA is well known for the large scale Industries like NALCO at Damanjodi and HAL, Sunabeda etc.. The tribal community in all over the area have the traditional skills in preparing leaf plates, cups, broom sticks, carpentry etc. with the required raw materials easily available in plenty in the areas. The introduction of different schemes in this sector is aimed at developing the skill and efficiency of the tribal people through imparting training and demonstrations. The idea is to promote the small scale industries and set-up Training-cum-demonstration units to train up the tribal youth in various crafts and processing-cum-manufacturing of agricultural items and M.F.P items besides providing marketing linkage for the same. As such, it is proposed to provide financial assistance through the tribal SHGs giving priority to the tribal women in particular. Various programmes under this sector comprises (i) Press Khalli making (ii) Dal Processing (iii) Turmeric Processing (iv) Hill Broom making. In this set-up each programme will be divided into 2 main categories viz. training and provision of financial assistance to the SHGs after completion of training programmes with a view to initiate the activities. Requirement of funds for one SHG for all types of units will be **Rs.20,000/-**.

Requirement of funds for setting up of processing units through SHGs during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Press Khali Stitching		Dal Processing		Turmeric processing		Hill Broom making		Cost of Training		TOTAL	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Dasantapur	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	6	0.68	6	1.88
2	Laxmipur	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	-	-	3	0.34	3	0.94
3.	Bandhugaon	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	6	0.68	6	1.88
4.	Narayanpatna	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	6	0.68	6	1.88
5.	Potangi	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	5	0.58	5	1.58
6.	Similiguda	1	0.20	1	0.20	-	-	-	-	2	0.24	2	0.64
7.	Koraput	1	0.20	1	0.20	-	-	-	-	2	0.24	2	0.64
8.	Lamtapur	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	6	0.68	6	1.88
9.	Naudapur	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20	1	0.20	6	0.68	6	1.88
	TOTAL	15	3.00	14	2.80	7	1.40	6	1.20	42	4.80	42	13.20

PT- Physical Target (No. of SHGs), FT-Financial Target

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years under Inudstry sector
(2007-08 to 2011-12)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
2.	Laxmipur	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.06	5.00
3.	Bandhugaon	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
4.	Narayanpatna	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
5.	Potangi	1.58	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.79	8.41
6.	Similiguda	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	3.40
7.	Koraput	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	3.40
8.	Lamtapat	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
9.	Nandapur	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
	TOTAL	13.20	13.62	14.04	14.51	14.94	70.31

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

It is proposed to provide necessary financial assistance to tribal youths of different blocks, having the desired qualification, for undergoing various training in centres set up by the government. Depending on the requirement, a group of trainees will be attended the training programme. The cost of training in different trades for a batch consisting 25 trainees is shown below.

It is proposed to provide assistance to batches of trainees in different trades during the 11th plan period with the financial requirements as depicted in the statements below;

Requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Driver-cum-mechanic (Heavy Moter Vehicle)	(1) 1.75	-	(1) 1.75	-	(1) 1.75	(3) 5.25
2.	Driver-cum-mechanic (Light Moter Vehicle)	-	(1) 1.75	-	(1) 1.75	-	(2) 3.50

3.	Mechanic Auto. Electricals & Auto-Electronics	-	-	(1) 1.74	-	(1) 1.74	(2) 3.48
4.	House Wiring	(1) 1.62	(1) 1.62	(1) 1.62	(1) 1.62	(1) 1.62	(5) 8.10
5.	Dress Making	(1) 1.60	(1) 1.60	-	(1) 1.60	-	(3) 4.80
Total		(3) 4.97	(3) 4.97	(3) 5.11	(3) 4.97	(3) 5.11	(15) 25.13

(figures within brackets indicate no. of batches of trainees each batch having 20 trainees)

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund under different vocational training to tribal youths during 5 years. (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	2.82
2.	Laxmipur	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.56	2.77
3.	Bandhugaon	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.56	2.77
4.	Narayanpatna	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
5.	Potangi	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	2.82
6.	Similiguda	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Koraput	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
8.	Lamtapat	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
9.	Naudapur	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
TOTAL		4.97	4.97	5.11	4.97	5.11	25.13

BEE-KEEPING

It is observed that the area under Koraput ITDA is suitable for taking-up Bee-Keeping activity as a profitable form of trade among the tribal community. It is proposed that the scheme will be implemented with 25 beneficiaries in a cluster in different Blocks. Each such beneficiary will be supplied with 5 Bee-Boxes and connected Bee Hives. Each such batch, consisting of 25 beneficiaries will be deputed for training in the college of

Agriculture, OUAT, Bhubaneswar. The total requirement of fund for batches of beneficiaries will be as follows:-

Requirement of funds for Bee-Keeping during the year 2007-08

Sl. No.	Block	Cost of supply of inputs		Cost of training		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Dasmantapur	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
2.	Laxmipur	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
3.	Bandhugaon	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
4.	Narayanpatna	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
5.	Potangi	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
6.	Similiguda	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
7.	Koraput	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
8.	Lamtaput	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
9.	Naudapur	25	1.85	25	0.25	50	2.10
	TOTAL	225	16.65	225	2.25	450	18.90

Block-wise & Year – wise requirement of funds of five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
2.	Laxmipur	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
3.	Bandhugaon	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
4.	Narayanpatna	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
5.	Potangi	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
6.	Similiguda	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
7.	Koraput	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Lamtaput	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
9.	Naudapur	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
	TOTAL	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	94.50

CO-OPERATION & MARKETING

It is a well-known fact that credit & marketing plays a significant role in effecting development among the tribal people. It provides manifold facilities to the tribal people viz. providing loan & creating better facilities for tribal products & protecting their interest by protecting them from middlemen, money lenders & traders. This programme has been given top priority in its implementation. Accordingly LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose co-operative societies) have been set up and there is a net work of branches of LAMPS in the entire ITDA area. In addition, number of branches are working in the area for marketing tribal products and acting as fair price shops for essential commodities & tribal people at reasonable cost.

Financial Requirement during 2007-08

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	Financial assistance for enrolment in LAMPS		Share capital assistance to members of industrial / co-operative societies		Total	
		PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT
1	Dasmantapur	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
2.	Laxmipur	50	0.15	20	0.20	70	0.35
3.	Bandhugaon	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
4.	Narayanpatna	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
5.	Potangi	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
6.	Similiguda	50	0.15	20	0.20	70	0.35
7.	Koraput	50	0.15	20	0.20	70	0.35
8.	Lamtapat	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
9.	Nandapur	100	0.30	20	0.20	120	0.50
	TOTAL	750	2.25	180	1.80	930	4.05

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & year-wise Requirement of fund under co-operation and marketing for five years from 2007-08 to 2011-12

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
2.	Laxmipur	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
3.	Bandhugaon	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
4.	Narayanpatna	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50

5.	Potangi	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
6.	Similiguda	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
7.	Koraput	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
8.	Lamtaput	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
9.	Nandapur	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	TOTAL	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	20.25

COMPUTER TRAINING

It is proposed to provide computer Training to deserving and educated tribal youths for developing their skill keeping in view the fast growing demand for computer trained individuals in modern technology. The cost of Training per beneficiary in DCA course will be Rs.3,000/- while that in the PGDCA course will be Rs.6000/- per beneficiary. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to 10 tribal youths for the DCA course and 6 tribal youths for the PGDCA course. The entire requirement of funds during 2007-08 is as follows:-

Year-wise requirement of funds for Computer Training

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Course	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	DCA	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
2.	PGDCA	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00
3.	TOTAL	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Computer Training for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
2.	Laxmipur	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60
3.	Bandhugaon	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
4.	Narayanpatna	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60

5.	Potangi	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
6.	Similiguda	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
7.	Koraput	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60
8.	Lamtapat	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
9.	Nandapur	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.45
	TOTAL	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50

Block wise requirement of funds for the year 2007-08 under I.G.S

Sl. No	Sector / scheme	Dasmantapur	Laxmipur	Bandhugaon	Narayanpatna	Pottangi
1	Agriculture	8.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	6.25
2.	Horticulture	7.29	5.72	5.97	4.32	3.77
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.75	5.35	4.15	4.35	4.65
4.	Irrigation	9.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	6.00
5.	Industry	1.88	0.94	1.88	1.88	1.58
6.	Vocational Training	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
8.	Computer Training	0.06	0.23	0.03	0.23	0.03
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50
	TOTAL	34.64	28.74	26.43	25.18	25.44

Contd.....

Sl. No	Sector / scheme	Dasmantapur	Similiguda	Koraput	Lamtapat	Nandapur	Total
1	Agriculture	8.50	6.25	7.25	8.25	8.50	67.00
2.	Horticulture	7.29	2.50	1.73	7.04	7.29	45.63
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.75	4.35	4.50	4.15	4.75	41.00
4.	Irrigation	9.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	-	45.00
5.	Industry	1.88	0.64	0.64	1.88	1.88	13.20
6.	Vocational Training	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	4.97
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	18.90
8.	Computer Training	0.06	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.90
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.50	4.05
	TOTAL	34.64	22.77	21.35	30.50	25.60	240.65

Year-wise total requirement of fund under I.G.S for five years (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

Sl. No	Sector / scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Agriculture	67.00	70.02	72.86	76.06	79.45	365.39
2.	Horticulture	45.63	47.86	50.41	52.79	55.39	252.08
3.	Animal Husbandry	41.00	42.46	43.96	45.55	47.23	220.20
4.	Irrigation	45.00	47.25	49.59	52.06	54.63	248.53
5.	Industry	13.20	13.62	14.04	14.51	14.94	70.31
6.	Vocational Training	4.97	4.97	5.11	4.97	5.11	25.13
7.	Bee-Keeping	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	94.50
8.	Computer Training	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	20.25
	TOTAL	240.65	250.03	259.82	269.79	280.60	1,300.89

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

COMMUNICATION:

Communication is one of the most important and essential aspects for facilitating the mobility of men as well as materials in the rural tribal pockets. This is one of the main components which effectively results in the overall socio-economic upliftment of the tribal communities residing in the interior areas deprived of the common facilities that are enjoyed in the urban areas. The prevailing communication network consists of NH., which passes through the ITDA area, road constructed by R.D. and R.B. Departments and that taken up by various panchayat samities. The roads under panchayat samities and GPs are mostly Katcha in nature which require constant repair at regular intervals. Many of the tribal villages in the ITDA area are yet to be connected by roads. In view of the above facts it is suggested to make Block-wise allotment of funds for the first year (2007-08) of the 11th plan period increasing there upon every year till the end of 2011-12 in order to meet the urgent requirement constituting repair of existing panchayat and GP roads besides connecting different tribal villages with new roads through construction. The total requirement of funds will be as per tabular format enclosed herewith. The list of roads to be taken up during 2007-08 is given in a statement below;

List of Roads to be taken up during 2007-08

<i>(Rs. In lakh)</i>				
BLOCK	Sl. No	Name of the Road	Distance in km.	Approx . cost
Dasmantapur	1	Gp- Gadiguda- Tikriguda to L.Bariguda Bariguda to paikmunda PWD Rad to Karkar		4.00
	2	GP- chikambu Chikambu to Kokamara R.D Road to gumur		
Laxmipur	-	-	-	-
Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-
Narayanpatna	1	Bairigi (GP) Bairigi to Kilinuse Bairigi Chack to Jamadivalsa Mandapai to Dugun		5.00
	2	Bijaghati (GP) Bijaghati to U.gadadi Bijaghati to Munda-guda Bijaghati to Turli		

Potangi	1.	Petru (GP) Chintalguda to modiguda Gilaguntha to Eskalmeda	6.00	
	2.	T.Goluru (GP) Olaparu to Baliguda T.Goluru to Pedalaba		
	3.	Rallegeda(GP) Dallegeda to S.Lamtapadu		
			G/O	15.00
Similiguda	1.	Rajput (GP) Rajput to Kutruput Rajput to panchmput	4.00	
	2.	Sadam (GP) Sadam, to Nisaniguda Sadam to Baniguda		
Koraput	-	-	-	-
Lamtaput	1.	Banamaliput (GP) R.D. Road to Lamanda, Lamanda to Iraput R.D. Road to Katarak R.D. road to D.Pujhariput	6.00	
	2.	Umbel (GP) Dumbriput to mediput		
	3.	Peta (GP) Peta to Kapuguda Peta to Talaput		
Nandapur	1	Hathibani (GP) Kathibani to Kandara Hathibani to Khindira	5.00	
	2	Chatra (GP) Chatra to I.colony Banka sanjola to Majuguda		
	3	Khurj (GP) Bijapur Road to Semiliput P.W.D. road galput RD road to Naudagaon		
		Total	30.00	

Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds for repair and maintainance of roads for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	27.00
2.	Laxmipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Narayanpatna	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	28.00
5.	Potangi	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	34.00
6.	Similiguda	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00
7.	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lamtaput	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	37.00
9.	Nandapur	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	31.00
	TOTAL	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	180.00

EDUCATION:

Education is rated as a basic and essential component of intervention made by the ITDA aimed at allround development of the rural based tribal community. The overall literacy rate in the ITDA is around 35% as against 47% in the entire district in 2001. The literacy rate among S.Ts stands as low as 21 percent during 1991. The SSD Department has established a number of sevarhrams,kanyashrams, Ashram Schools and High Schools for tribal children in the ITDA area. In addition to the above, the Education Department has also set-up a good number of High schools and primary schools. As per the requirement, the S.S.D. Department have provided Hostels to primary schools established by Education Department for accommodating the tribal students reading in educational institutions run by the above Departments. Some of the school buildings and hostels run under S.S.D. Department need renovation/repair besides provision of electricity, boundary walls etc. The different programmes covered under this programme will include: (a) Improvement of infrastructural facilities to Educational Institutions run by S.S.D Department and (b) Repairs of primary school Hostels constructed by the S.S.D Department.

Improvement of Infrastructural facilities to Educational Institutions run by SSD Department

It is proposed to take-up repair/ renovation works in following schools under the control of SSD Department .

Requirement of funds for provision of Infrastructural facilities to schools under SSD Department for the year 2007-08

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Name of School	School Building	Compound (Boundary) wall	Provision of Electricity	Total
1	Dasmantapur	Podagada GHS	-	0.50	-	0.50
2.	Laxmipur	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bandhugaon	Kumbhariput S/S	1.50	-	0.50	2.00
4.	Narayanpatna	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Potangi	Pottangi GHS	1.50	-	1.00	2.50
6.	Similiguda	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lamtaput	Kanchra S/S	1.50	-	1.00	2.50
9.	Nandapur	Sablar S/S	-	0.50	1.00	1.50
	TOTAL		4.50	1.00	3.50	9.00

Repairs & Renovation of Primary School Hostels constructed by SSD Department

Quite a good numbers of hostels provided by the SSD Department to various primary schools are in need of repairs. It is proposed to take up renovation / repair works in the concerned PSH in various Blocks with the requirement of fund as under:

Requirement of fund for repair renovation of PSH during the year 2007-08

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No	Block	Location	No. of PSH	Cost
1	Dasmantapur	Podagada, Duarsura	2	1.00
2.	Laxmipur	Clampi, Kakriguma	2	1.00
3.	Bandhugaon	Kanagum, Kumbhariput	2	1.00
4.	Narayanpatna	Narayan patra, Talagumandi	2	1.00
5.	Potangi	Makuput, Aukali	2	1.00
6.	Similiguda	Dalaiguda, Pitaguda	2	1.00
7.	Koraput	Debighat, Umuris, Mastiput	2	1.00
8.	Lamtaput	Tikarpada, Banamaliput & Bariguda	2	1.50
9.	Nandapur	Khemunduguda, Nandapur	2	1.50
	TOTAL		20	10.00

Requirement of fund for repair / renovation of Educational Institutions and PSH of S.S.D. Department for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
-----	-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

No.							
1	Dasmantapur	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	12.50
2	Laxmipur	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
3	Bandhugaon	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00
4	Narayanpatna	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
5	Potangi	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	22.50
6.	Similiguda	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
7	Koraput	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	12.50
8	Lamtaput	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	17.50
Total		19.00	23.50	28.00	32.50	37.00	140.00

HEALTH:

Public health plays an important and significant role in human development. At present the tribal people inhabiting in inaccessible areas of the ITDA are badly affected by Malaria connected with respiratory and skin diseases. Adoption of traditional local methods of treatment use of fake medicines, lack of facility for obtaining protected drinking water, pollution of water and air in areas have created health hazard. Costly medicines required in connection with the treatment of patients suffering from the above fatal diseases are either not available or not affordable by the poor tribal people.

In view of this, it is proposed to make provision for supply of costly medicines to tribal patients with financial assistance in all the Blocks of the ITDA. Block wise requirement of funds is given below.

Block –wise and year-wise requirement of fund under Health programme for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
---------	-------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

1	Dasmantapur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
2	Laxmipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Bandhugaon	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Narayanpatna	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	Potangi	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
6	Similiguda	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Koraput	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
8	Lamtaput	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
9	Nandapur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total		9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

Provision of pure drinking water is an essential and important component which helps in building up good health and preventing the tribal people from getting affected by various water borne diseases, especially in the inaccessible pockets of different blocks of the ITDA area. In view of the same, it is proposed to install new Tube-Wells at a unit cost of Rs 50,000/- per Tube-Well. The requirement of funds for installation of new Tube-well with physical target for each block is given below.

Block wise- Details Location of provision of Drinking water (New Tube wells) during the year 2007-08 as with requirement of funds

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl No.	Block	Location (G.P) for provision of Tube well	No.	Approx Cost
1	Dasmantapur	Chikamaha, Duarsuni, A.Malkaugin, Kujurga	4	2.00
2	Laxmipur	Kutina, Pipalpadar, Toyaprot and Tubpart	4	2.00
3	Bandhugaon	Kapulda, Kaupa, Almunda & Pedaladu	4	2.00
4	Narayanpatna	Podapar, Kunshai, Talagaumandi, Bhagabati	4	2.00
5	Potangi	Kotia, Nuagan, Gaugrapur & Talagolapur`	4	2.00
6	Similiguda	Khudi, Dudhari, Sadam, Rajpur	4	2.00
7	Koraput	Litagauda, Mastipur B. Karanga & Padmapur	4	2.00
8	Lamtaput	Chikampur, godiharjar, lamtapur, Guneipada	4	2.00
9	Nandapur	Petwa, Khumenduguda Attanda, Naudaka	4	2.00
Total			36	18.00

Block Year-wise requirement of funds under Rural Drinking water supply for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
2	Laxmipur	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(30)

		2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
3	Bandhugaon	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
4	Narayanpatna	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
5	Potangi	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
6	Similiguda	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
7	Koraput	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
8	Lamtaput	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
9	Nandapur	(4) 2.00	(5) 2.50	(6) 3.00	(7) 3.50	(8) 4.00	(30) 15.00
TOTAL-		(36) 18.00	(45) 22.50	(54) 27.00	(63) 31.50	(72) 36.00	(270) 135.00

CONSTRUCTION OF COMMON FACILITY CENTRES:

In the absence of a recognized centre for carrying out activities to create awareness among tribal men and women regarding literacy programmes, training programme, etc. it is proposed to construct common facility centres in each Block of the ITDA, Karaput. The main objective of construction of common facility centres is to create a place to impart training to SHG groups and use the centre as store house for SHG products. Each common facility centre will be constructed at a cost of **Rs. 5 lakh**. The provision/ allocation of funds for the above programme will be as follows.

Requirement of funds for common facility centres for five years (2007- 08 to 2001-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(1) 5.00	-	-	-	(1) 5.00	(2) 10.00
2.	Laxmipur	(1) 5.00	-	-	-	-	(1) 5.00
3	Bandhugaon	-	(1) 5.00	-	-	-	(1) 5.00
4	Narayanpatna	-	(1) 5.00	-	-	-	(1) 5.00
5	Potangi	-	-	(1) 5.00	-	-	(1) 5.00
6	Similiguda	-	-	(1) 5.00	-	-	(1) 5.00
7	Koraput	-	-	-	(1) 5.00	-	(1) 5.00

8	Lamtaput	-	-	-	(1) 5.00	-	(1) 5.00
9	Nandapur	-	-	-	-	(1) 5.00	(1) 5.00
TOTAL		(2) 10.00	(2) 10.00	(2) 10.00	(2) 10.00	(2) 10.00	50.00

ABSTRACT

Block – wise total requirement of fund under I.D.S for the year 2007- 08.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl NO.	Block	Sector / Programme					Total
		Connectivity	Education	Health	Rural Drinking Water	Comon Facility Entire	
1	Dasmantapur	4.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	13.50
2	Laxmipur	-	1.00	1.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
3	Bandhugaon	-	3.00	1.00	2.00	-	6.00
4	Narayanpatna	5.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	-	9.00
5	Potangi	6.00	3.50	1.00	2.00	-	12.50
6	Similiguda	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	-	8.00
7	Koraput	-	1.50	1.00	2.00	-	4.50
8	Lamtaput	6.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	-	13.00
9	Nandapur	5.00	2.50	1.00	2.00	-	10.50
TOTAL		30.00	19.00	9.00	18.00	10.00	86.00

ABSTRACT

Block – wise and year- wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under I.D.S.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	13.50	10.50	11.50	13.50	20.50	69.50
2	Laxmipur	9.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	35.00
3	Bandhugaon	6.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	45.00

4	Narayanapatana	9.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	63.00
5	Potangi	12.50	13.50	20.50	16.50	18.50	81.50
6	Similitude	8.00	9.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	58.00
7	Koraput	4.50	5.50	6.50	12.50	8.50	37.50
8	Lamtaput	13.00	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	87.00
9	Nandapur	10.50	12.50	13.50	15.50	21.50	73.50
TOTAL		86.00	98.00	110.00	122.00	134.00	550.00

ABSTRACT

Year-Wise Total Requirement of Funds During the 11th Plan Period under Infrastructure Development Schemes (IDS)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Connectivity	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	180.00
2	Education	19.00	23.50	28.00	32.50	37.00	140.00
3	Health	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
4	Rural Drinking Water Supply	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	135.00
5	Common Facility Centre	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
TOTAL		86.00	98.00	110.00	122.00	134.00	550.00

INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)

Information, education and communication (I.E.C.) play a vital role in the post-independent scenario in our country, especially in the context of planned development intervention. We utilize those dimensions in order to reduce the perceptible gap between our aspirations and achievements. New opportunities in all spheres pile up every now and then through challenges due to various processes including modernization, economic liberalization, globalization, etc. and one has to pick and choose the best. Technology surrounds humans everywhere in all walks of life. Technological transformation is an added dimension in the path of induced socio-economic change. Ideas transform lifestyle of people. Creation of avenues of

exchange of ideas between traditional sciences and technologies and their modern counterparts is an imperative for fulfillment of our national and social needs. Information is an essential component for widening the horizon of knowledge and its diffusion is possible through communication. Currently, there is dire need to bring out a synthesis between our folk and traditional processes of communication and modern mass media including radio, television and communication channel through satellite. Newspapers also constitute a viable levels of awareness. Education, being the key input of development endeavour, not only liberates humans from the darkness of ignorance but also enhances human capabilities to come up with adaptive mechanisms for sustainable livelihood maintenance. It may be stated here that all three components in their own ways help people in their nation building endeavours.

Notwithstanding vast diversity in our country and challenges and opportunities marching together, there is need to look into the plight of the historically disadvantaged, relatively deprived and marginalized segments of population, i.e. the tribals and to ensure them a fair share of development output. But it is not an easy task and it requires commitment, devotion, dedication and sincerity of efforts of all concerned, right from statesmen, planners, policymakers and machineries for execution to the implementation for the intended beneficiaries. In other words, the ideas generated through education, information channels and communication media are expected to reap the fruits of democratic decentralization of power, transparency in governance, decipherable accountability, invigoration of grassroots planning, etc., supported by political will.

In consonance with the above considerations, perspectives of action planning were determined to evolve the 5-year Prospective Action Plan of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (I.T.D.As.) in our State. Under the I.E.C., therefore, the following schemes are contemplated to be included:-

(A) Planned Training Schemes for skill up gradation

- (i) Food Processing
- (ii) Carpentry
- (iii) Rope Making
- (iv) Dal Processing

(B) Orientation Training for Tribal Women

- (i) primary Health case, Hygiene & Swuitation
- (ii) Environevental awareness
- (iii) Food, Nutrition & Dictary Practies

(iv) Child Care

(v) Gynaecology

(vi) First Aid

(vii) Selected Handicrafts

(C) Orientation & Training for Tribal men & Women for Awareness Building

(i) Rules related to Land & Regulations.

(ii) Flight against Expiation.

(iii) Resource Labialisation & Management.

(iv) Livelihood Promotion.

(v) Promotion of cultural Activities and histrionic talents in Performing Art.

(vi) Sports, games & Recreational Activities.

(vi) Judicious use of Communication facility.

(vii) Self Help Groups (S.H.G.s).

(viii) PESA Act.

(ix) ON various Development Programmes.

(D) Organisation of Exhibitions

(i) Achievements Through development.

(ii) Display and sale of S.H.G. Produce.

(iii) Senior / Workshop.

(iv) Cultural programmes.

(v) Award of prices Through competition.

(E) Inter –Block & Inter –ITDA Exchange Unit Programmes

PROSPECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Actives proposed to be covered up within this programme included the schemes as follows :-

(A) Planned Training Scheme for skill development:-

This programme will involve training for up gradation of skills of tribal people in operation as like pickle making, dal processing, rope making, carpentry etc. This will include 20 participants in each batch for 2 days, with the unit cost of **Rs.10,000/-** involved in one programme.

(B) Orientation Training Programme :-

This programme is aimed at education of tribal women on various aspects like health & hygiene, environment & ecology, some selective crafts etc. and will be organised at village level. The programme will be of two days duration, which will entertain 50 participants. The unit cost of each such training programming will be **Rs. 10,000/-**

(C) Orientation Training for Men & Women:-

This Programme is aimed at building awareness among tribal men and women on various aspects of Government rules & regulations concerning land, forest, money lending ,development programme etc. The Training programme will be of 2 days duration which will include 50 tribal men & women at the unit cost of **Rs. 10,000/-** per each programme

(D) Organization of Exhibition at Block Level:-

Annul Exhibition-cum-workshop accompanied with cultural programmes will be organized at different places of various Block for visual display of development Programmes, sale of SHG products, etc. In addition to this, sports competitions will be conducted with the provision for awarding the winners with cash prizes / trophies. It will also award the SHGs who will found to have achieved excellent result in government sponsored programmes. The total cost of each such programme will be **Rs. 1,00,000/-**.

(E) Exchange Visit of Places outside the Block:-

Exchange visit to other places outside the block for participation in exhibition and exposure visit to nearby ITDAs for the beneficiaries to interact with the technical experts and individuals who have achieved significant results in various economic fields will be organised. For this purpose a sum of **Rs. 50,000/-** will be provided annually for each block. The requirement of funds for taking-up various programmes (Block-wise) will be as follows:

Scheme –wise Requirement of fund under I.E.C activities for the year 2007-08

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	A	B	C	D	E	Total
		Training for skill up gradation	Orientation Training for Tribal women	Orientation Training for tribal men & women	Orientation Exhibition & sports, etc. at Block level	Exchange visit outside the block	
1	Dasmantapur	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
2	Laxmipur	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
3	Bandhugaon	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
4	Narayanapatana	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
5	Potangi	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
6	Similitude	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
7	Koraput	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
8	Lamtaput	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
9	Nandapur	(1) 0.10	(1) 0.10	(2) 0.20	(1) 1.00	0.50	1.90
TOTAL		(9) 0.90	(9) 0.90	1.80	9.00	4.50	17.10

Block –wise & year-wise requirement of fund under I.E.C. activities for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
2	Laxmipur	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
3	Bandhugaon	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
4	Narayanapatana	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
5	Potangi	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
6	Similitude	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
7	Koraput	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
8	Lamtaput	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
9	Nandapur	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
TOTAL		17.10	17.91	18.81	19.71	20.70	94.23

(increasing @5% per annum)

ITDA :KORAPUT

Income generating schemes (IGS)

(Rs. In lakh)

SI No.	SECTOR	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Agriculture	67.00	70.02	72.86	76.06	79.45	365.39
2	Horticulture	45.63	47.87	50.26	52.78	55.40	251.94
3	Animal Husbandry	41.00	42.46	43.96	45.55	47.23	220.20
4	Irrigation	45.00	47.25	49.59	52.06	54.63	248.53
5	Industry	13.20	13.62	14.04	14.51	14.94	70.31
6	Vocational Training	4.97	4.97	5.11	4.97	5.11	25.13
7	Bee-keeping	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	18.90	94.50
8	Co-operation Marketing	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	20.25
9	Computer Training	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50
SUB-TOTAL		240.65	250.04	259.67	269.78	280.61	1300.75
Infrastructure development schemes (IDS)							
1	Connectively	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	180.00
2	Education	19.00	23.50	28.00	32.50	37.00	140.00
3	Health	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
4	Rural Drinking water supply	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	135.00
5	Common facility centre	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
SUB TOTAL		86.00	98.00	110.00	122.00	134.00	550.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (I.E.C.)							
IEC		17.10	17.91	18.81	19.71	20.70	94.23
SUB TOTAL		17.10	17.91	18.81	19.71	20.70	94.23

ITDA ABSTRACT (UNDER SCA TO TSP)

SI. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	240.65	250.04	259.67	269.78	280..61	1300.75

2.	IDS	86.00	98.00	110.00	122.00	134.00	550.00
3.	IEC	17.10	17.91	18.81	19.71	20.70	94.23
Total		343.75	365.95	388.48	411.49	435.31	1944.98

PROSPECTIVE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE GRANT – FIRST PROVISIO TO ATICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

Central grants under the First proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution are provided for implementation of schemes and programmes depending on the felt need of the tribal population residing in the various scheduled Areas of the state. Before proceeding to implement the various programmes included under this grant, concentration and thrust is to be given on Irrigation projects, construction and repairs of roads & bridges to provide missing links / renovation of school and Hostel buildings run by SSD Department including related infrastructural improvements, in such manner so that it would not require further repairs at least for another 7/10 years.

In Koraput ITDA, there are a good number of educational institutions run by SSD, Department which are badly need renovation and repairs and also provision of amenities. There are primary School Hostels (PSH) constructed by SSD Department at various places for the benefit of the tribal students, need to be repaired. Further, the roads connecting the interior tribal villages are Katcha or fair weather roads which are damaged need timely repair. Besides, it is suggested for construction of new roads & bridges to connect tribal villages in several Blocks of this ITDA area. To add to this it is absolutely necessary to enhance the irrigational potentiality in several G.Ps of the different Blocks. Keeping in view all these facts, it is proposed to take up

the following programmes with the grant under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during the 11th plan period (from 2007 -08 to 2011 - 12).

EDUCATION

(a) Renovation and Repair of schools and Hostel Buildings and provision of amenities to the schools under SSD Department :-

It is suggested to take up the following programmes for educational Institutions with financial requirement during the year 2007-08.

Requirement of fund for Renovation / Repair & Improvement of schools under SSD Department for the year 2007-08

Sl. No	Block	Location of school	No. of facility	Approx. Cost (Rs. In lakh)
Construction of teacher's quarter				
1.	Potangi	At- Chandaka Shevashram School	1	1.50
2.	Lamtaput	At- Maniput Shevashram School	1	1.50
3.	Nandapur	At- Bijapur Shevashram School	1	1.50
		Hataguda Boys High School	1	1.50
Sub Total			4	6.00
Renovation of School Building				
1.	Dasmantapur	Provision of Addl. Class room at podagada S/S	1	1.50
		Provision of Addl. Class room at Birigada girls HS	1	1.50
2.	Potangi	Construction of common room with provisions of other facilities at Balda girls high school	1	1.50
		Provisions of Addl. Clss room at Sambai shevasram school	1	1.50
3.	Lamtaput	Construction of Addl class room at maniput S/S	1	1.50
		Construction of common room with other facilities at Deogardhana S/S	1	1.50

Sub Total			6	9.00
Provision of Drinking Water				
1.	Dasmantapur	Provision of New tube wells at podagada girls high school	1	0.50
		Provision of New table at Badamiguda S/S	1	0.50
2.	Narayanpatna	Provision of New Table at Balipeta boy's HS	1	0.50
		-do- at Rasingaha S/S	1	0.50
3.	Potangi	-do- at Balda girl's HS	1	0.50
		-do- at Pukali S/S	1	0.50
4.	Lamtaput	Provision of New Tube well at Tusuba S/S	1	0.50
		-do- at gaveipeda S/S	1	0.50
5.	Nandapur	Provision of New Tube well at Hikimput S/S	1	0.50
		-do- at Badabejar b/S	1	0.50
Sub Total			10	5.00
Construction of latrine				
1.	Dasmantapur	At padagada sevashram school	1	1.00
2.	Lamtaput	At Deoganjana sevashram School	1	1.00
		At Tusuba Sevashram School	1	1.00
3.	Potangi	At Balda girls High School	1	1.00
4.	Nandapur	At simpandi sevashram School	1	1.00
		Sevashram School at Maroda	1	1.00
Sub Total			6	6.00
1.	Potangi	At Chandaka Shevashram School	1	1.00
		At Balda girls High School	1	1.00
2.	Lamtaput	At gueipeda Sevashram School	1	1.00
		At Maniput -do-	1	1.00
Sub Total			4	4.00

Block wise requirement of fund for Infrastructure improvement of schools under SSD Department during 2007-08.

(Rs. In lakh)

SL. No	Block	Teacher's Qrs	School Building	Provision of drinking water	Compound wal	Latrine	Total amount Required (Approx)
--------	-------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------------------	--------------	---------	--------------------------------

1	Dasmantapur	-	(2) 3.00	(2) 1.00	-	(1) 1.00	5.00
2	Narayanapatana	-	-	(2) 1.00	-	-	1.00
3	Potangi	(1) 1.50	(2) 3.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 2.00	(1) 1.00	8.50
4	Lamtaput	(1) 1.50	(2) 3.00	(2) 1.00	(2) 2.00	(2) 2.00	9.50
5	Nandapur	(2) 3.00	-	(2) 1.00	-	(2) 2.00	6.00
	Total	(4) 6.00	(6) 9.00	(10) 5.00	(4) 4.00	(6) 6.00	30.00

Block-wise and year-wise requirement of fund for Infrastructure improvement of schools under SSD Department for five years (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. In lakh)

SL. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
2	Narayanapatana	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Potangi	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	42.50
4	Lamtaput	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	47.50
5	Nandapur	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
	Total	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	150.00
							<i>(increasing @ 5% per annum)</i>

(b) Repair & Improvement of primary schools Hostels provided by SSD Department

It is proposed to undertake repair and renovation of PSH located in different G.Ps details of which is enclosed in statement (b). List of PSHs is shown in the Statement below.

Block-wise requirement of funds for improvement of PSH under SSD Department for the year 2007-08

Sl. No	Block	Location of PSH	No. of PSH	Approximate cost
1.	Dasmantapur	Birigada	1	1.00
		Jodipai	1	1.00
		Badamiguda	1	1.00
Sub Total			3	3.00
2.	Narayanapatna	Raisingha	1	1.00
		Kumda	1	1.00
Sub Total			2	2.00
3.	Potangi	Rengiguda	1	1.00
		Podapadar	1	1.00
		Daraguda	1	1.00
Sub Total			3	3.00
4.	Lamtaput	Hatimunda	1	1.00

		Phulpadar	1	1.00
		Etaguda	1	1.00
		Tusuba	1	1.00
Sub Total			4	4.00
5.	Nandapur	Hikiriput	1	1.00
		Silpaudi	1	1.00
Sub Total			2	2.00
Total			14	14.00

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of fund for renovation & repair of PSH under SSD
Department for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12)**

(Rs. In lakh)

SL. No	Block	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	(3) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
2	Narayanapatana	(2) 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3	Potangi	(3) 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
4	Lamtaput	(4) 4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
5	Nandapur	(2) 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Total		14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00

**Block-wise & year-wise requirement of funds under Education for five years (2007-08 to
2011-12)**

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
2	Laxmipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Naryanpatna	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
5	Potangi	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	57.50
6	Similiguda	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lamtaput	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	67.50
9	Nandapur	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
TOTAL		44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	220.00

IRRIGATION:

It is proposed to renovate & repair besides carrying out Irrigation projects concerning Diversion weir with field channels and promotion of new M.I Projects in various Block areas during the entire 11th plan period. The detail requirement of funds for the year 2007-08 is indicated in statement below. The block wise & year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) will be as follows.

List of project to be undertaken

Sl. No	Block	Name of Work	Estimated cost
1.	Dasmantapur	Repair of MIP with field channels at dumbaguda & Prindapadar	4.00
2.	Laxmipur	Repair of Diversion weir (D/W) with of channels at ghusaraguda & pamasput	2.00
3.	Bandhugaon	Repair of D/W with field channels at Kotaguda, Garidi, Kabeti, Katrabela	6.00
4.	Naryanpatna	Repair & Renovation of MIP at palaput & Bari	4.00
5.	Potangi	Repair of D/W & + channels at gantineda & Jamuguda	2.00
6.	Similiguda	Repair of D/W with F. channels at Janakaguja & Podagada	2.00
7.	Koraput	Repair of D/W with f. channels at Chajharaguda, Paligumanda & gunjiguda	3.00
8.	Lamtaput	Construction of MIP at Tikrapada Construction of D/W & f channels at Dabuguda Paliba (Kumbhargandhara GPS) Repair of MIP at Kapuguda, Barangput, Bandhapada, gandhiguda	10.00 2.00 3.00 5.00
9.	Nandapur	Repair of MIP at Kardapali, Gera, Daliput, godiput Kuda, Tamding Repair of MIP at Mardo, Patrapandi	10.00 4.00
Total			75.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise & Year-wise requirement of funds under Irrigation Programme for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12):

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
2	Laxmipur	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3	Bandhugaon	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
4	Naryanpatna	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
5	Potangi	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

6	Similiguda	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
7	Koraput	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
8	Lamtaput	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
9	Nandapur	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
TOTAL		75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00

CONNECTIVITY:

Repair of existing village roads and construction of new roads & bridges in the rural areas:

It is proposed to take up repair of existing village roads, construction of new roads & bridges in the rural areas to provide critical connectivity to tribal villages. Block-wise & year wise requirement of funds for repair & construction of roads/bridges is given below.

Block-wise requirement of funds for repair & construction of roads during the year 2007-08

Sl. No	Block	Category of Work to be done	Approximate cost (Rs. In lakh)
1.	Narayanpatna	Repair of road- Dokapadu to Talaenga	2.50
		-do- -Bhaliput to Talagumandi	2.00
		-do- - Borigi to Langalbeda	1.50
		-do- - PWD road to Dhaiguda	1.50
		-do- - R.D. Road to Panching	1.00
			8.50
2.	Potangi	Construction of Road – Chandaka to Chadiguda	3.00
		-do- - Petru to Madiguda	3.00
		-do- - Ambapali to Palavasa	3.00
		repair of road- PWD road to gamailpada	2.00
			11.00
3.	Similiguda	Construction of road – Langiguda to charangul	3.00
		-do- - Sadar to Nisaniguda	3.00
		-do- - Sorisapadar to Gharaguda	3.00
		Repair of road – Kunti to Badomanj	2.00
		-do- Baudaguda to Sorisapadar	2.00
		-do- R.D. Road to ghatguda	1.50
			14.50
4.	Lamtaput	Construction of Road- Kittes to Baliput PWD road	4.00
		-do- RD road to gunur	4.00
		-do- Guma to Baghalamti	4.00
		-do- Lula to gudaguda, via Jabajagada	3.00
			15.00
5.	Nandapur	Construction of Road- Malkangiri to Routaput	4.00
		-do- K.Janiguda to Badaniguda	3.00
		-do- Hatibari to Khinibari	3.00
			10.00
6.	Dasmantpur	Construction of Bridge on the road from Killar to Ambaguda	7.00

		Construction of Bridge between tanakiaguda to Malichenna	5.00
		Construction of road- baudaguda to Kharagaon	2.00
		Construction of road- Madhubisati to Malatigaon	2.00
			16.00
		Total	75.00

Block wise & year wise requirement of funds for repair & construction of roads/bridges for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12).

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
2	Laxmipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bandhugaon	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Naryanpatna	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	42.50
5	Potangi	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
6	Similiguda	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	72.50
7	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Lamtaput	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
9	Nandapur	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
	TOTAL	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00

ABSTRACT

Block-wise total requirement of funds under different sectors during 2007-08 under First Proviso to Article 275 (I)

Sl. No	Block	Sector/Scheme			Total
		Education	Irrigation	Connectivity	
1	Dasmantapur	8.00	4.00	16.00	28.00
2	Laxmipur	-	2.00	-	2.00
3	Bandhugaon	-	6.00	-	6.00
4	Naryanpatna	3.00	4.00	8.50	15.50
5	Potangi	11.50	20.00	11.00	42.50
6	Similiguda	-	2.00	14.50	16.50
7	Koraput	-	3.00	-	3.00
8	Lamtaput	13.50	20.00	15.00	48.50
9	Nandapur	8.00	14.00	10.00	32.00
	TOTAL	44.00	75.00	75.00	194.00

Year wise requirement of funds under different sectors for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) Under First Proviso to Article – 275 (I)

Sl. No	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	220.00
2.	Irrigation	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00
3.	Connectivity	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00
	Total	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	970.00

CHAPTER-VIII

TOTAL FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR 11TH PLAN PERIOD (2007-2012)

(UNDER SCA TO TSP)

Total financial requirement has been worked out for the year 2007-08 basing on the anticipated release of funds under SCA to TSP besides central assistance under Proviso to Article 275(I) of the Constitution which is also projected for the remaining 4 years (2008-09 to 2011-12) of the 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) in respect of each Block is as follows:-

ITDA ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	240.65	250.04	259.67	269.78	280..61	1300.75
2.	IDS	86.00	98.00	110.00	122.00	134.00	550.00
3.	IEC	17.10	17.91	18.81	19.71	20.70	94.23
	Total	343.75	365.95	388.48	411.49	435.31	1944.98

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	50.04	48.55	51.11	54.76	63.51	267.97
2	Laxmipur	39.64	36.87	39.14	41.47	43.89	201.01
3	Bandhugaon	34.33	41.46	38.61	40.82	43.11	198.33
4	Naryanpatna	36.08	43.11	41.19	43.31	45.52	209.21
5	Potangi	39.84	41.91	50.02	47.19	50.44	229.40
6	Similiguda	32.67	34.63	42.62	39.65	41.76	191.33
7	Koraput	27.75	29.63	31.53	38.45	35.47	162.83
8	Lamtaput	45.40	48.73	51.10	59.53	58.06	262.82
9	Nandapur	38.00	41.06	43.16	46.31	53.55	222.08
	TOTAL	343.75	365.95	388.48	411.49	435.31	1944.98

ITDA ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	220.00
2.	Irrigation	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00
3.	Connectivity	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	375.00
	Total	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	970.00

BLOCK ABSTRACT_(UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No.	BLOCK	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Dasmantapur	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
2	Laxmipur	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3	Bandhugaon	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
4	Naryanpatna	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	77.50
5	Potangi	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	212.50
6	Similiguda	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	82.50
7	Koraput	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
8	Lamtaput	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	242.50
9	Nandapur	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00
	TOTAL	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	970.00

ITDA ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	343.75	365.95	388.48	411.49	435.31	1944.98
ARTICLE-275(I)	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	970.00
Total	537.75	559.95	582.48	605.49	629.31	2914.98

BLOCK-WISE ABSTRACT

DASMANTAPUR BLOCK

(Rs. In Lakh)

SI No.	SECTOR / PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES(IGS)							
1	Agriculture	8.50	8.88	9.24	9.64	10.07	46.33
2	Horticulture	7.29	7.65	8.03	8.44	8.86	40.27
3	Animal Husbandry	4.75	4.92	5.10	5.29	5.49	25.55
4	Irrigation	9.00	9.45	9.92	10.41	10.93	49.71
5	Industry	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
6	Vocational Farming	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	2.81
7	Bee keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8	Computer Training	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.30
9	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Sub Total		34.64	36.06	37.52	39.07	40.71	188.00
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectively	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	27.00
2	Education	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	12.50
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Rural Drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5	Common facility centre	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	10.00
Sub Total		13.50	10.50	11.50	13.50	20.50	69.50
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
IEC		1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Sub Total		1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

SI No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	34.64	36.06	37.52	39.07	40.71	188.00
2.	IDS	13.50	10.50	11.50	13.50	20.50	69.50
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

Total	50.04	48.55	51.11	54.74	63.51	267.97
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
2.	Irrigation	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
3.	Connectivity	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
	Total	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00

DASMANTAPUR BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	50.04	48.55	51.11	54.74	63.51	267.97
ARTICLE-275(I)	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	140.00
Total	78.04	76.55	79.11	82.74	91.51	407.97

LAXMIPUR BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007 – 08 to 2011- 12) under SCA to TSP

SI No.	SECTOR / PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1	Agriculture	7.50	7.83	8.14	8.49	8.86	40.82
2	Horticulture	5.72	6.00	6.40	6.061	6.093	31.66
3	Animal Husbandry	5.35	5.55	5.76	5.98	6.21	28.85
4	Irrigation	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
5	Industry	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.06	5.00
6	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.56	2.77
7	Bee-keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8	Compute Training	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
9	Co-operation Marketing	0.35	0.355	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
Sub Total		28.74	29.88	31.15	32.28	33.58	156.63
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Education	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Rural Drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5	Common facility centre	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00
Sub Total		9.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	35.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
1	I.E.C.	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
1	I.E.C.	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	28.74	29.88	31.15	32.28	33.58	156.63
2.	IDS	9.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	35.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Total		39.64	36.87	39.24	41.47	43.88	202.10

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Irrigation	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3.	Connectivity	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00

LAXMIPUR BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	39.64	36.87	39.24	41.47	43.88	202.10
ARTICLE-275(I)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
Total	41.64	38.87	41.24	43.47	45.88	212.10

BANDHUGAON BLOCK

Years wise requirement of funds for five years (2007 -08 to 2011 -12) under SCA to TSP

SI No.	SECTOR / PROGRAMME	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (I.G.S)							
1	Agriculture	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
2	Horticulture	5.97	6.27	6.63	6.90	7.23	33.00
3	Animal Husbandry	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.61	4.78	22.29
4	Irrigation	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
5	Industry	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
6	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.56	2.77
7	Bee-keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8	Compute Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9	Co-operation Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
Sub Total		26.43	27.47	28.57	29.63	30.80	142.90
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Education	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	20.00
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Rural Drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5	Common facility centre	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Sub Total		6.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	45.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICAION (IEC)							
1	I.E.C.	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Sub Total		1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	26.43	27.47	28.57	29.63	30.80	142.90
2.	IDS	6.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	45.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Total		34.33	41.46	38.66	40.82	43.10	198.37

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Irrigation	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
3.	Connectivity	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00

BANDHUGAON BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP & UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	34.33	41.46	38.66	40.82	43.10	198.37
ARTICLE-275(I)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
Total	40.33	47.46	44.66	46.82	49.10	228.37

NARAYANPATNA BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl.	Sector /	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
-----	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

No	Programme						
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
2.	Horticulture	4.32	4.52	4.76	5.00	5.25	23.85
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.81	4.98	23.29
4.	Irrigation	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
5.	Industry	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
6.	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Sub-total	25.18	26.12	27.11	28.13	29.23	135.77
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectivity	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	28.00
2	Education	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
	Sub-total	9.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	63.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	25.18	26.12	27.11	28.13	29.23	135.77
2.	IDS	9.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	63.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Total	36.08	43.11	41.20	43.32	45.53	209.24

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl.	Sector /	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
-----	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

No	Programme						
1.	Education	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
2.	Irrigation	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
3.	Connectivity	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	42.50
	Total	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	77.50

NARAYANPATNA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	36.08	43.11	41.20	43.32	45.53	209.24
ARTICLE-275(I)	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	77.50
Total	51.58	58.61	56.70	58.82	61.03	286.74

POTANGI BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	6.25	6.53	6.79	7.09	7.40	34.06
2.	Horticulture	3.77	3.95	4.15	4.36	4.58	20.81
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.65	4.82	5.00	5.19	5.39	25.05
4.	Irrigation	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
5.	Industry	1.58	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.79	8.41
6.	Vocational Training	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.57	2.82
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Sub-total	25.44	26.42	27.43	28.50	29.64	137.43
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectivity	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	34.00
2	Education	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	22.50
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
	Sub-total	12.50	13.50	20.50	16.50	18.50	81.50
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	25.44	26.42	27.43	28.50	29.64	137.43
2.	IDS	12.50	13.50	20.50	16.50	18.50	81.50
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

Total	39.84	41.91	50.02	47.19	50.44	229.40
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	---------------

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	57.50
2.	Irrigation	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
3.	Connectivity	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
	Total	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	212.50

POTANGI BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	39.84	41.91	50.02	47.19	50.44	229.40
ARTICLE-275(I)	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	212.50
Total	82.34	84.41	92.52	89.69	92.94	441.90

SIMILIGUDA BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total

INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	6.25	6.53	6.79	7.09	7.40	34.06
2.	Horticulture	2.50	2.62	2.75	2.89	3.03	13.79
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.81	4.98	23.29
4.	Irrigation	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
5.	Industry	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	3.40
6.	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
	Sub-total	22.77	23.64	24.53	25.46	26.46	122.86
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectivity	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	23.00
2	Education	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	10.00
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
	Sub-total	8.00	9.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	58.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	22.77	23.64	24.53	25.46	26.46	122.86
2.	IDS	8.00	9.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	58.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Total	32.67	34.63	42.62	39.65	41.76	191.33

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Irrigation	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3.	Connectivity	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	72.50
	Total	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	82.50

SIMILIGUDA BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	32.67	34.63	42.62	39.65	41.76	191.33
ARTICLE-275(I)	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	82.50
Total	49.17	51.13	59.12	56.15	58.26	273.83

KORAPUT BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	7.25	7.58	7.89	8.24	8.61	39.57
2.	Horticulture	1.73	1.81	1.90	2.00	2.10	9.54

3.	Animal Husbandry	4.50	4.65	4.80	4.96	5.13	24.04
4.	Irrigation	4.00	4.20	4.41	4.63	4.86	22.10
5.	Industry	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	3.40
6.	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.75
	Sub-total	21.35	22.13	22.93	23.76	24.67	114.84

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)

1	Connectivity	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Education	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	12.50
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
	Sub-total	4.50	5.50	6.50	12.50	8.50	37.50

INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	21.35	22.13	22.93	23.76	24.67	114.84
2.	IDS	4.50	5.50	6.50	12.50	8.50	37.50
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Total	27.75	29.62	31.52	38.45	35.47	162.81

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Irrigation	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
3.	Connectivity	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00

KORAPUT BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	27.75	29.62	31.52	38.45	35.47	162.81
ARTICLE-275(I)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
Total	30.75	32.62	34.52	41.45	38.47	177.81

LAMTAPUT BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	8.25	8.63	8.99	9.39	9.82	45.08
2.	Horticulture	7.04	7.39	7.76	8.15	8.55	38.89
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.61	4.78	22.29
4.	Irrigation	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.94	7.28	33.13
5.	Industry	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
6.	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Sub-total	30.50	31.74	33.01	34.34	35.76	165.35
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectivity	6.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	37.00
2	Education	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	25.00
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
	Sub-total	13.00	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	87.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl. No	Sector/ Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	IGS	30.50	31.74	33.01	34.34	35.76	165.35
2.	IDS	13.00	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	87.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Total		45.40	48.73	51.10	59.53	58.06	262.82

BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	67.50
2.	Irrigation	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00
3.	Connectivity	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
Total		48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	242.50

LAMTAPUT BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP& UNDER THE FIRST PROVISIO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	45.40	48.73	51.10	59.53	58.06	262.82
ARTICLE- 275(I)	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	242.50
Total	93.90	97.23	99.60	108.03	106.56	505.32

NANDAPUR BLOCK

Year-wise requirement of funds for five years (2007-08 to 2011-12) under SCA to TSP

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
INCOME GENERATING SCHEME (IGS)							
1.	Agriculture	8.50	8.88	9.24	9.64	10.07	46.33
2.	Horticulture	7.29	7.65	8.03	8.44	8.86	40.27
3.	Animal Husbandry	4.75	4.92	5.10	5.29	5.49	25.55
4.	Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Industry	1.88	1.94	2.00	2.07	2.13	10.02
6.	Vocational Training	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.55	0.57	2.79
7.	Bee-Keeping	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	10.50
8.	Computer Training	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
9.	Co-operation & Marketing	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50
	Sub-total	25.60	26.57	27.57	28.62	29.75	138.11
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IDS)							
1	Connectivity	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	31.00
2	Education	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	17.50
3	Health	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4.	Rural drinking water supply	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	15.00
5.	Common facility centre	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
	Sub-total	13.00	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	87.00
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)							
	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
	Sub-total	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47

BLOCK ABSTRACT (SCA to TSP)

Sl.	Sector/	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
-----	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------

No	Programme						
1.	IGS	25.60	26.57	27.57	28.62	29.75	138.11
2.	IDS	13.00	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.00	87.00
3.	IEC	1.90	1.99	2.09	2.19	2.30	10.47
Total		40.50	43.56	45.66	53.81	52.05	235.58

**BLOCK ABSTRACT (UNDER THE FIRST PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I)
OF THE CONSTITUTION)**

Sl. No	Sector / Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Education	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
2.	Irrigation	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
3.	Connectivity	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
Total		32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00

**NANDAPUR BLOCK ABSTRACT [SCA to TSP & UNDER THE FIRST
PROVISO TO ARTICLE- 275(I) OF THE CONSTITUTION]**

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
SCA to TSP	40.50	43.56	45.66	53.81	52.05	235.58
ARTICLE-275(I)	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	160.00
Total	72.50	75.56	77.66	85.81	84.05	395.58